

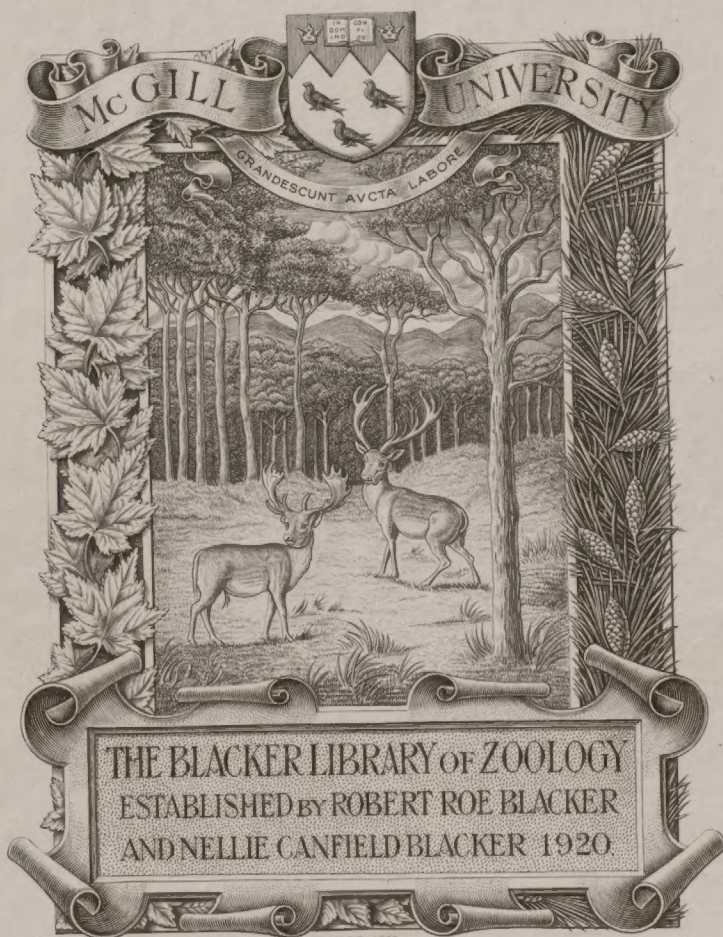


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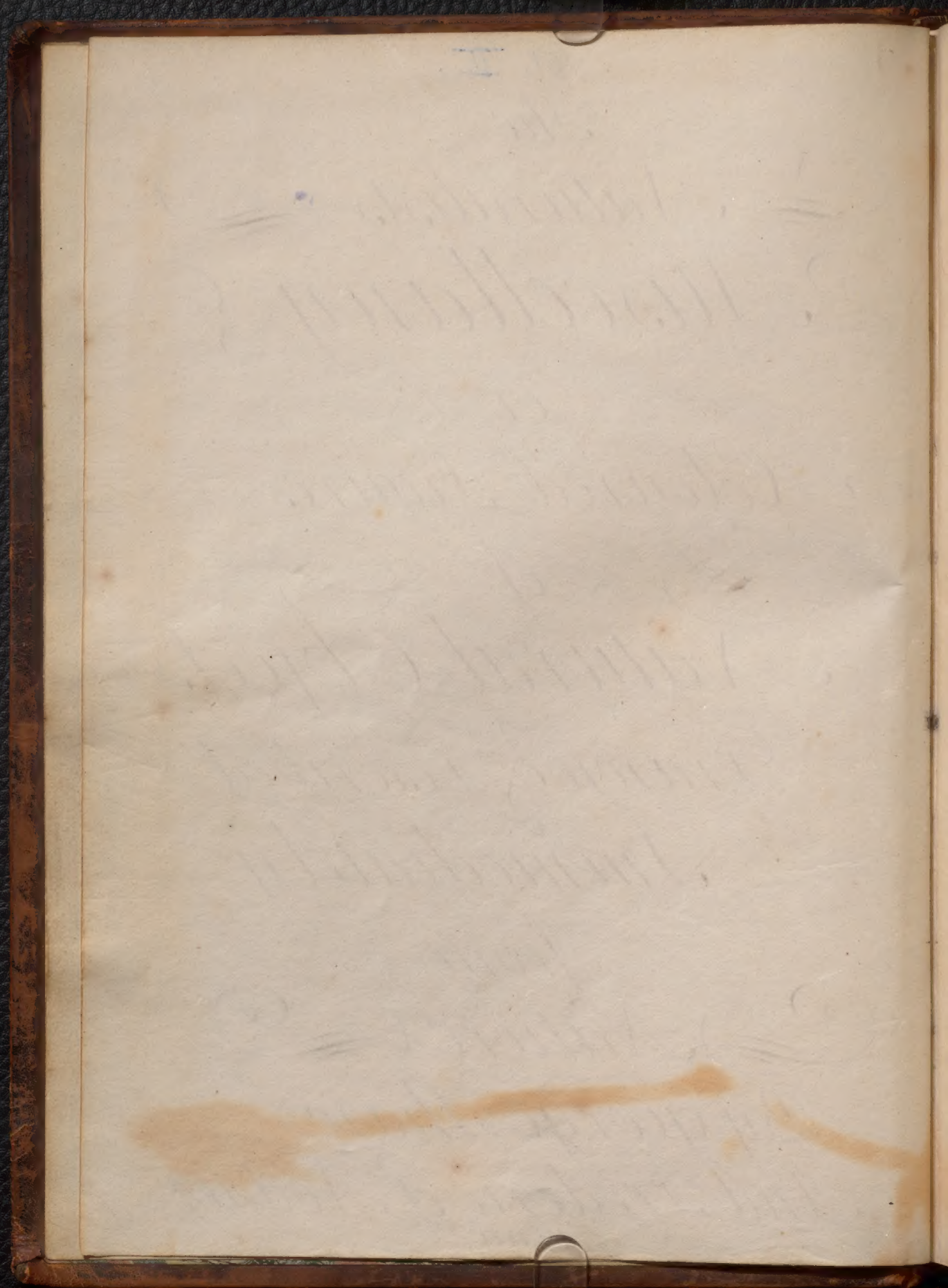
Arthur Butternorth

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Vol. II.

The
Naturalists
& Miscellany
or
Coloured Figures
of
Natural Objects
Drawn & Described
Immediately
from
Nature
By George Shaw
And Frederic T. Nodder
1799.



271172



Medusa Cepheoides

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096

Cephean Medusa

One of the larger Medusae it is entirely
gelatinous, and of a pale reddish
color, the largest in some parts with a darker
tint, and is very tender. It is not uncommon
in the waters of the Red Sea.



Medusa Cepheid

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096

Cephean Medusa

This is one of the larger Medusae; it is extremely
pellucid, of a gelatinous consistence, and of a pale reddish
brown color, tinged in some parts with a darker hue,
approaching nearly to black. It is not uncommon
towards the coasts of the Red Sea.



Anna Maria

December 18, 1841

My dear Mother



Linn. C. 1711

Linn. Syst. Nat. Linn. p. 317

Grenadier Grebe

This bird is a native of the Coast of Great Britain, where
it frequents watery places, &c. &c. the next autumn, &c. &c.
it is figured in its natural size.





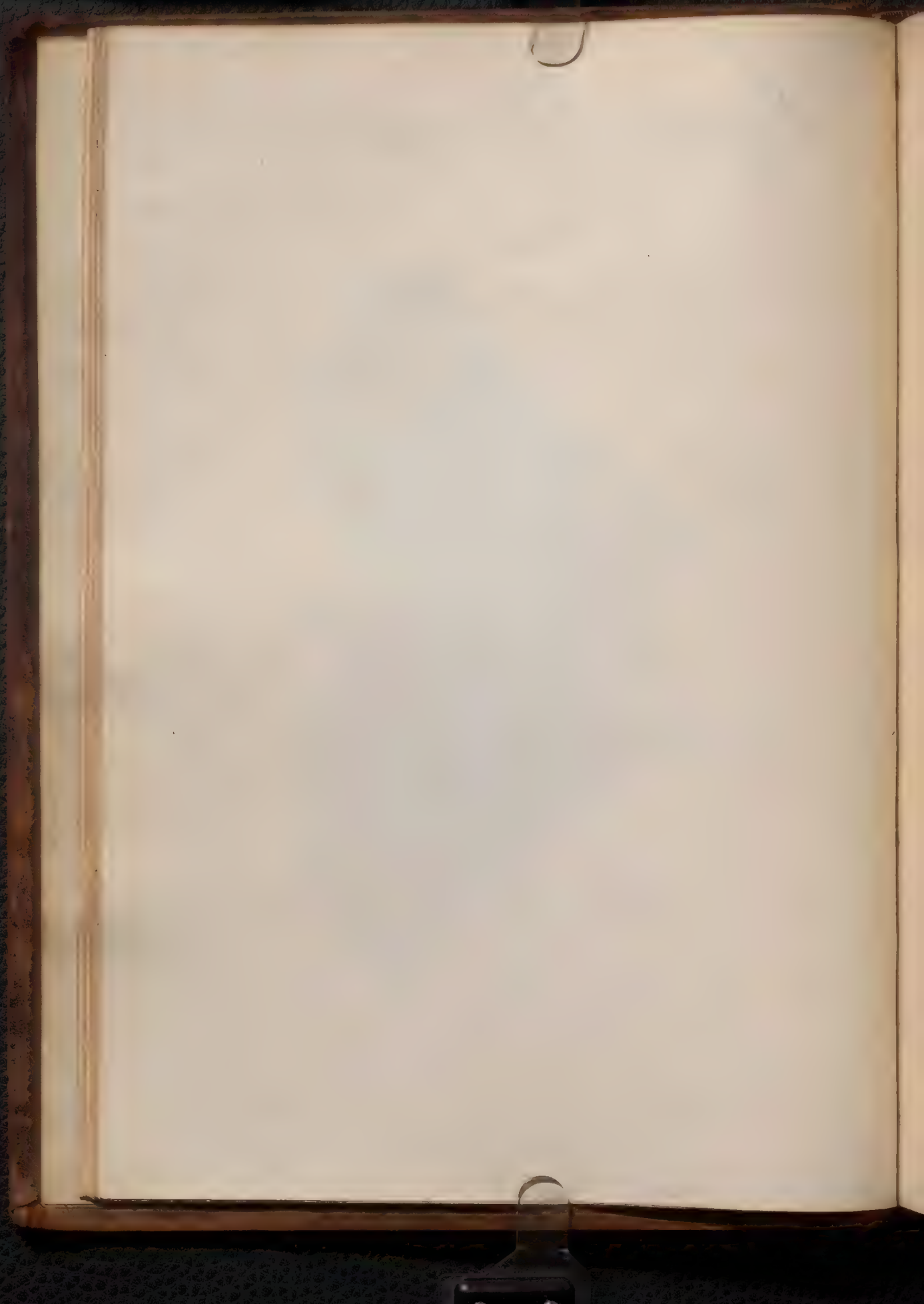
Sapilio Piermides

Imm. Syst. & Nat. p. 146

Piermides.

Flight accurate.

This most beautiful insect is a native of India and is represented on the plate in its natural size.







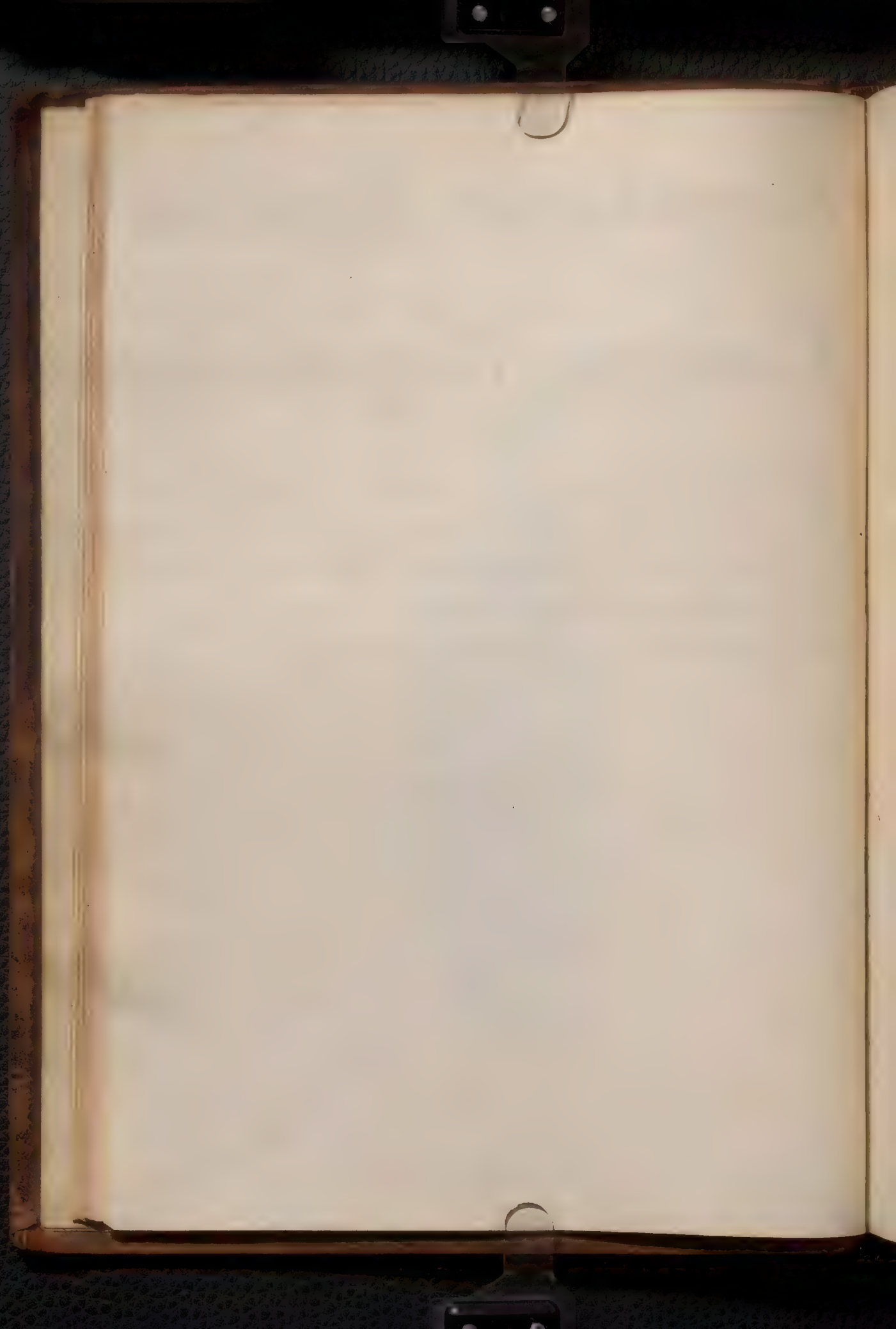


Coryphaena Hippurus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 4. 10

Common *Coryphaena*

The particular species here represented is not unfrequently found in the Mediterranean. She has sometimes been most erroneously called by the name of Dolphin. It grows to the length of four, or even five feet. It is extremely swift and vigorous, and of a voracious nature.





Charles & John

Wm. C. C. C. C.
C. C. C. C.

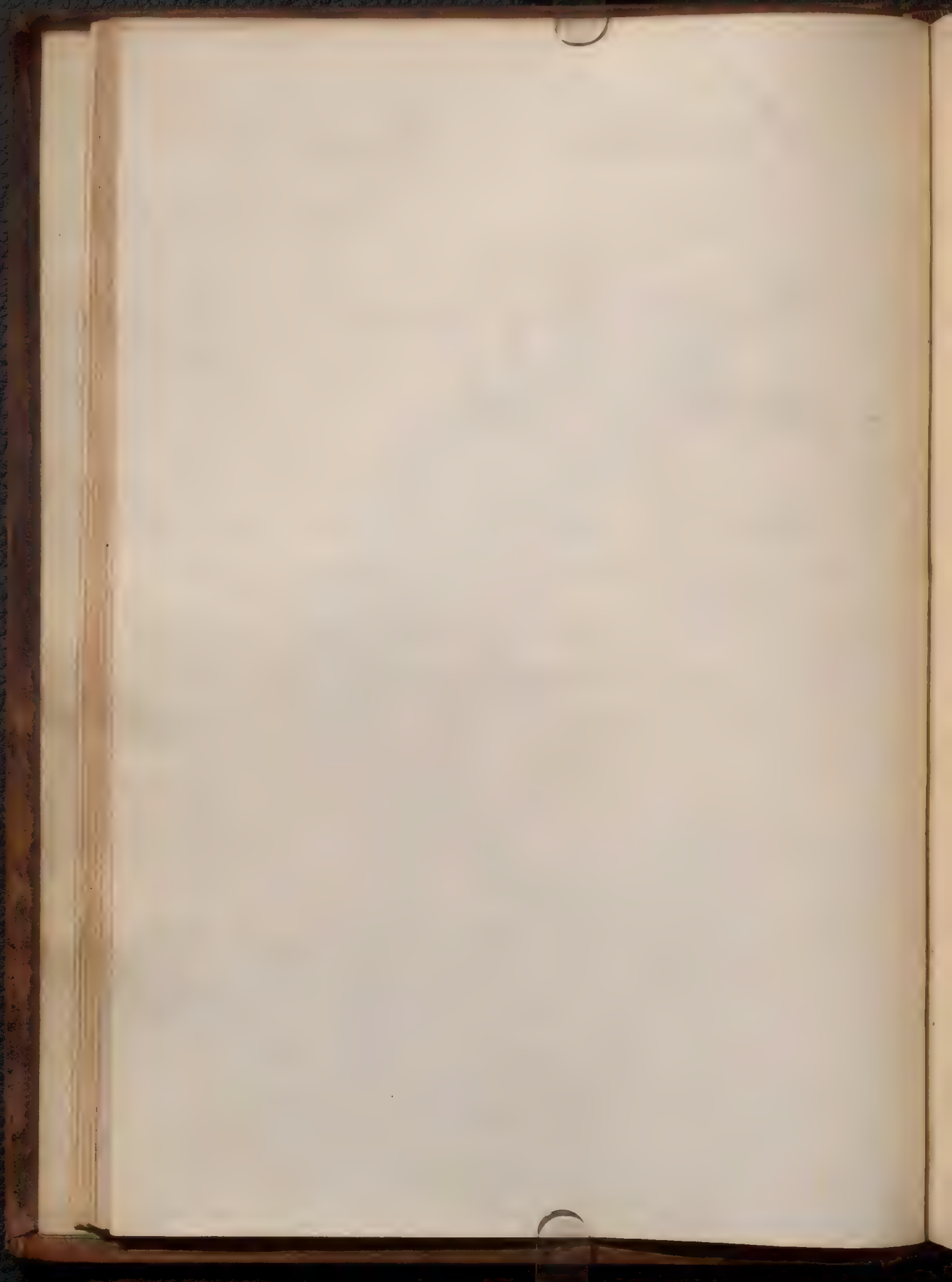


Platania Irga

Lin. Syst. vol. p. 231

*Rose-Coloured
Spoon Bill.*

This elegant bird in its manner of life resembles the European common Spentbill; frequenting the shores and very shallow, and feeding on the smallest aquatic animals, as frogs, worms, &c. It is a native of South America.





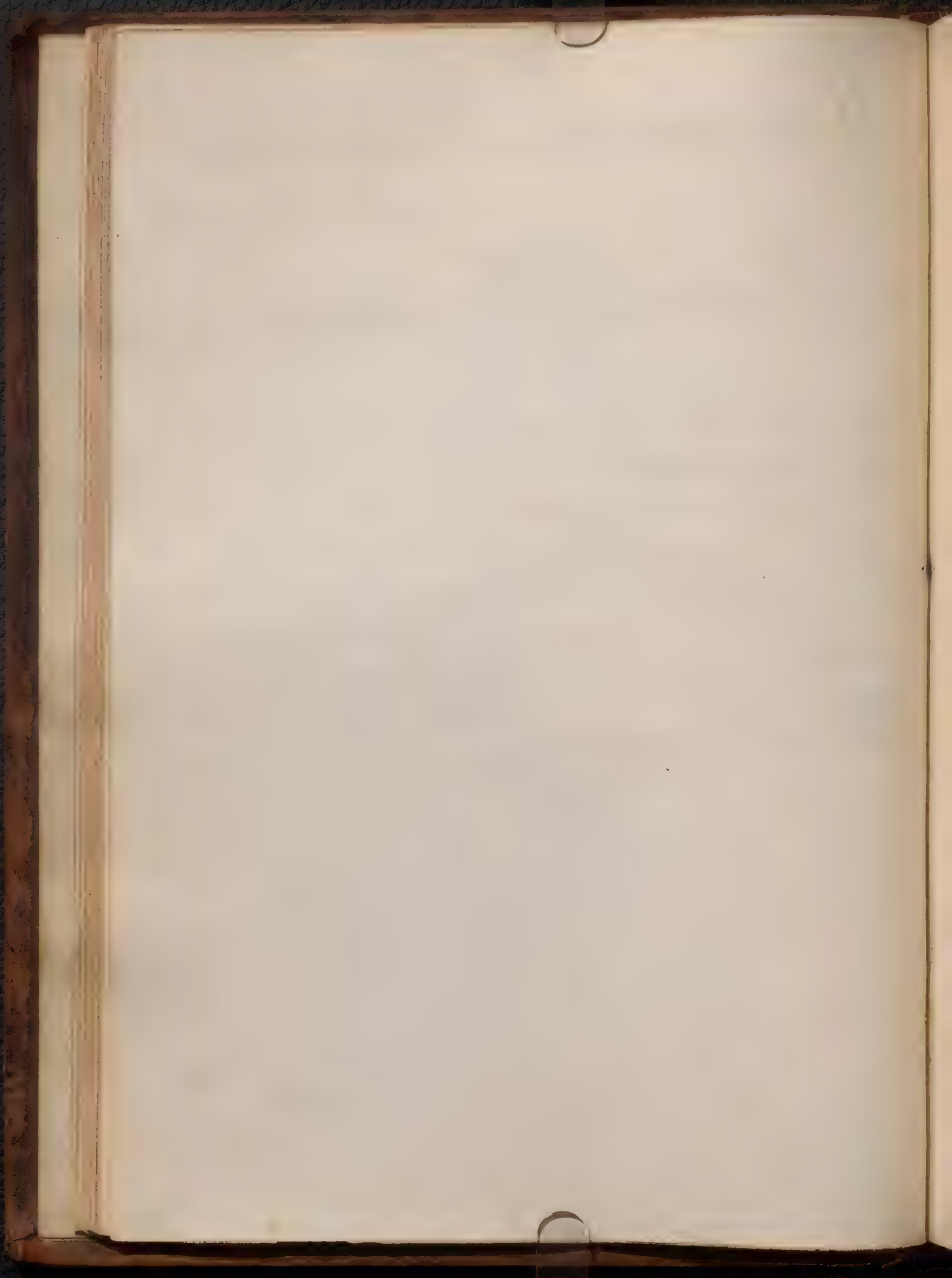


Molothrus. Inhaerens

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1030

Brown Molothrus

This species is of a much longer and slenderer form than most others of the genus: its color is commonly a darkish brown with several longitudinal stripes of a lighter cast and more or less always distinctly visible. The surface of the whole animal is beset with innumerable spines, scarcely the width of an apiculus of a byssus. On removal of these it adheres tenaciously to the hand on touching, or is with difficulty to be separated from the skin. It is a native of the Eastern parts of the world.





Stapelia Morsuta

Centuraria Virginia

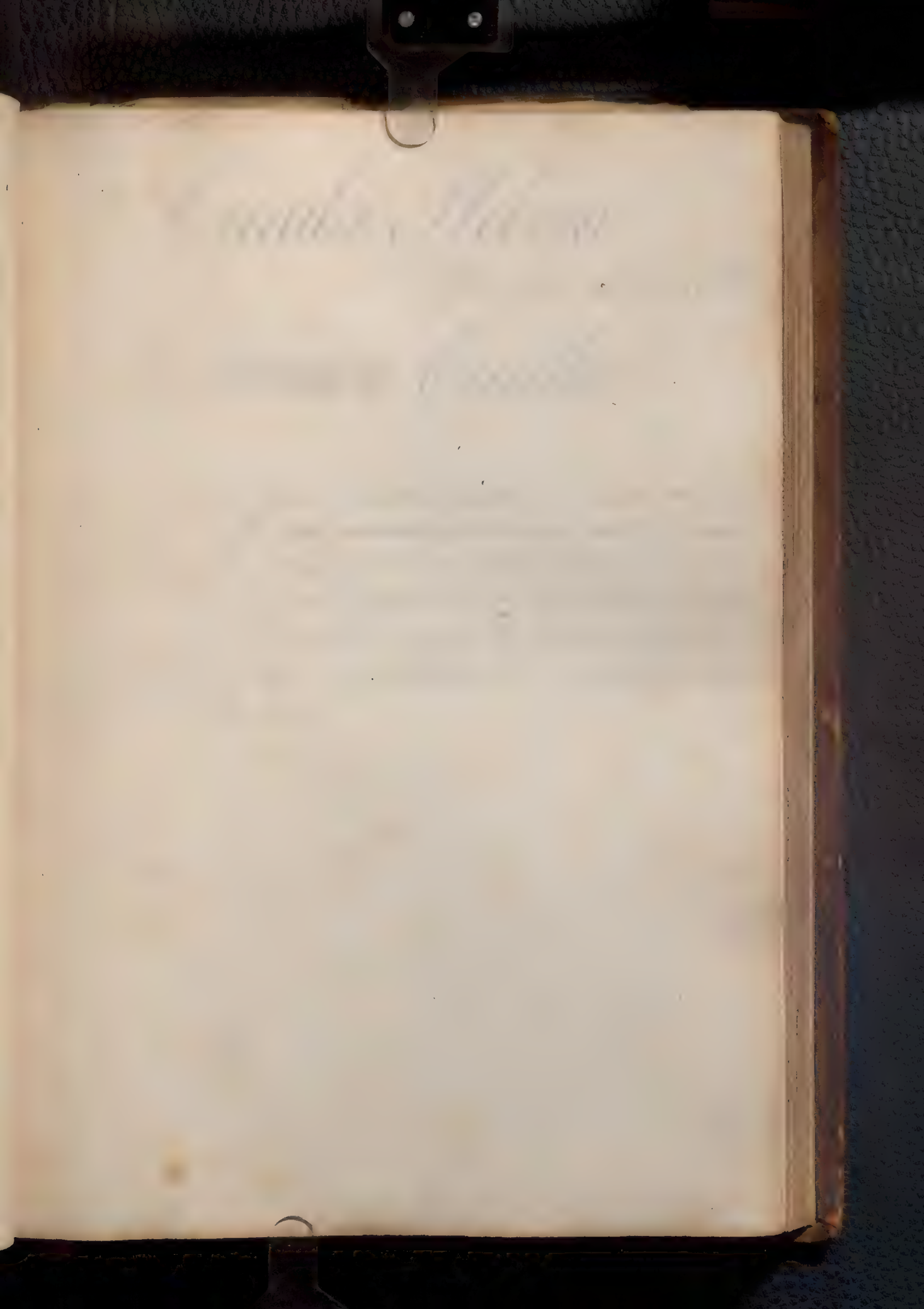
Petrid Stapelia
or the
Carriem Flower

The fragrance emitted by the major part of the vegetable world is such as to be regarded amongst the most elegant and valuable attributes of plants; and the ingenuity of mankind has been industriously employed in collecting, preserving, and concentrating it. So great is the variety of vegetable perfumes that it is hardly possible to enumerate the important kinds.

But of all vegetables yet known, which are possessed of a smell similar to that of rose and sandal-wood, the plant here figured is by far the most remarkable; and when in a state of full bloom, spreads a scent so powerfully insidious as to allure the common flesh fly, or blue fly, to deposit its eggs on the flower, when they are hatched and the young receive for want of proper
nourishment

nutrient, commonly perish soon afterwards; and
this I saw in this single instance, and never
it is received herself. It is a native of Africa
and is principally found at the Cape of Good Hope.





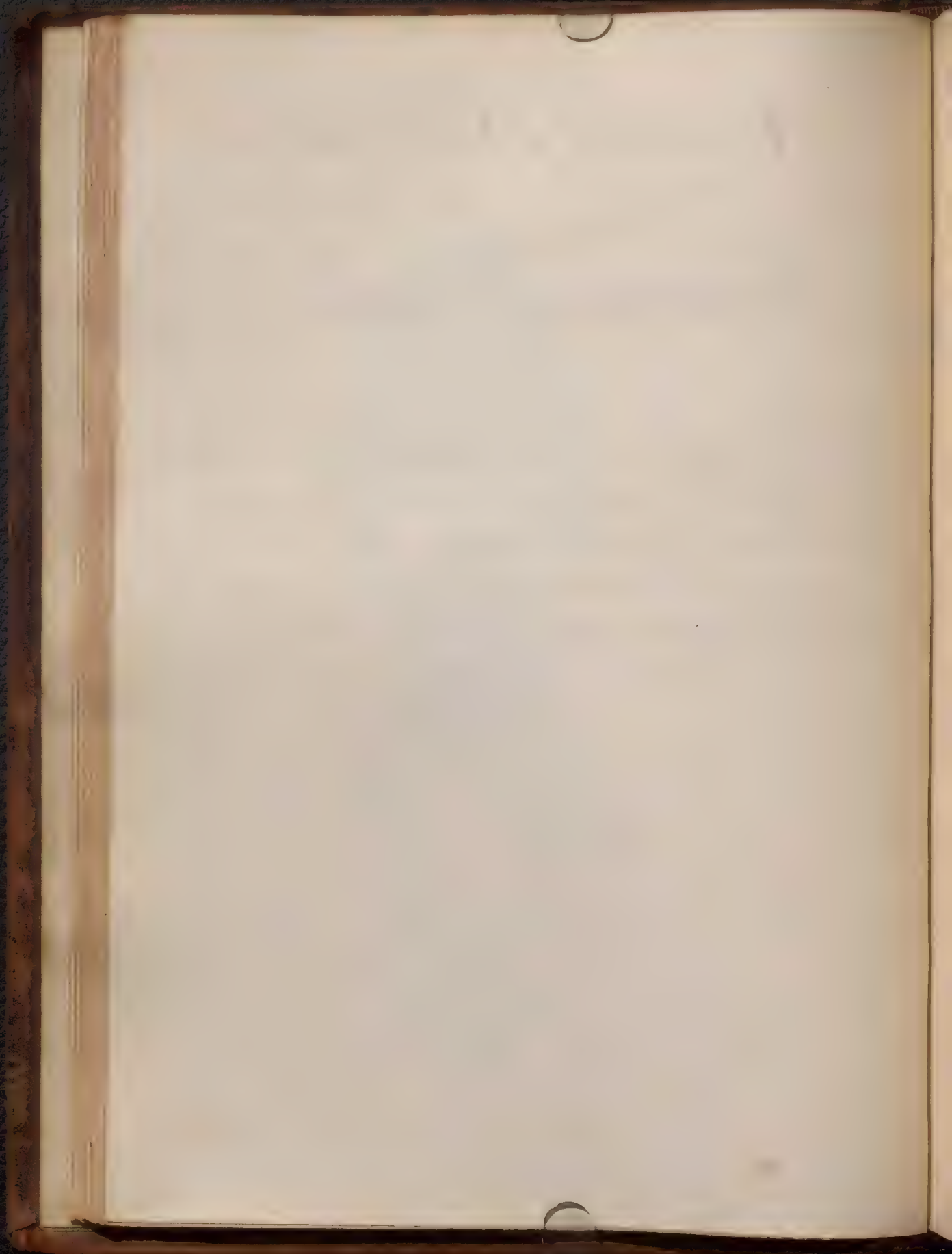


Cicada. Plinius

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 705

Common Cicada

The Cicada, so often commemorated by the ancient poets, and so generally confounded by the major part of translators with the grasshopper, is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is particularly plentiful in Italy, and France. It makes a shrill noise, & during the greatest part of the day, & the larvae continue in the same state two years.





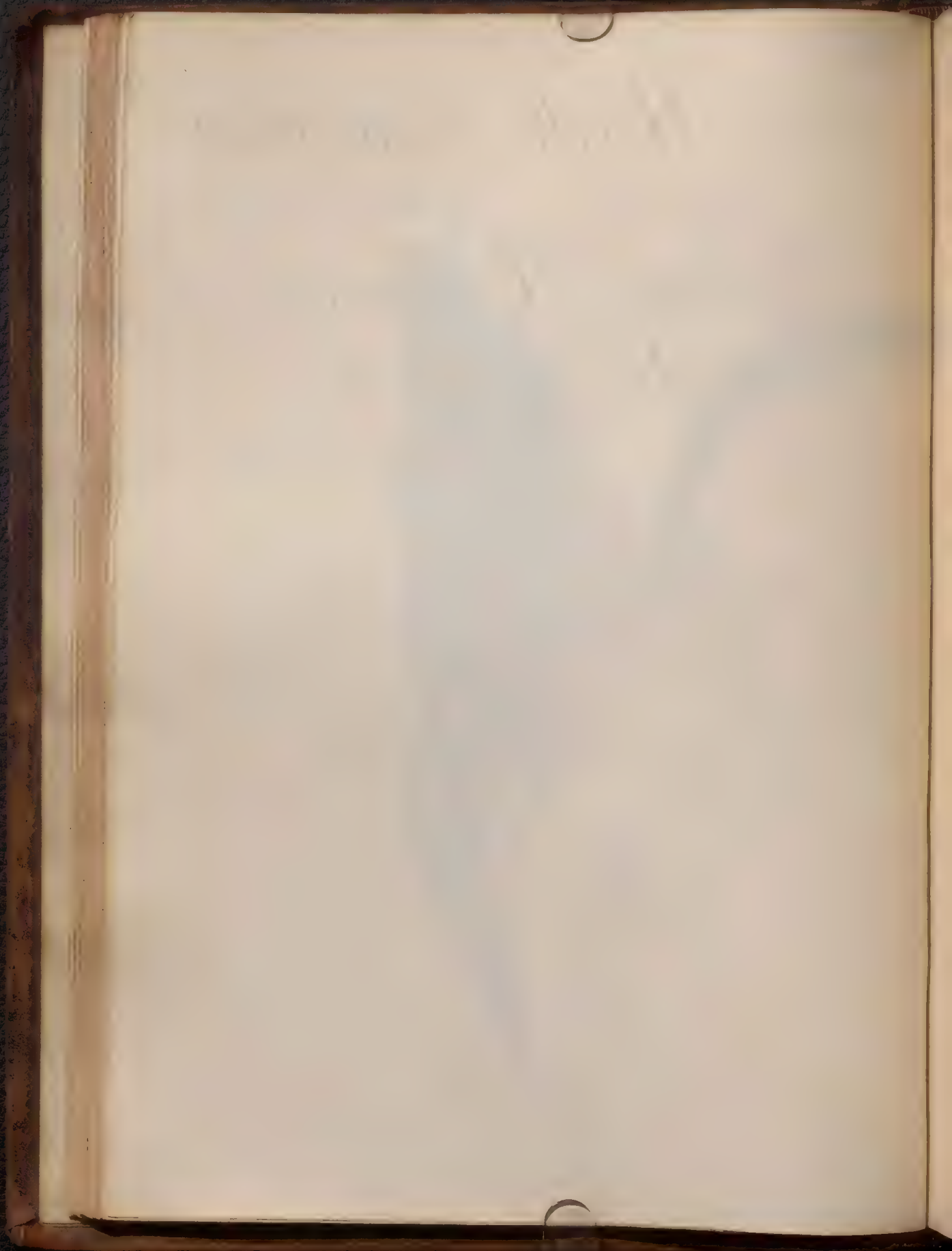
Alcedo Caerulea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1220

White Collared
Kingfisher

Lath. Syn. p. 620

The white collared Kingfisher is a native of India. in size it exceeds the common or European Kingfisher: the head and neck are of a rich and beautiful blue the throat is yellow there are smaller wing coverts and the wings of a vibrant green the breast of yellow the bill and feet dusky.





Wm. Adams

Spring 1860



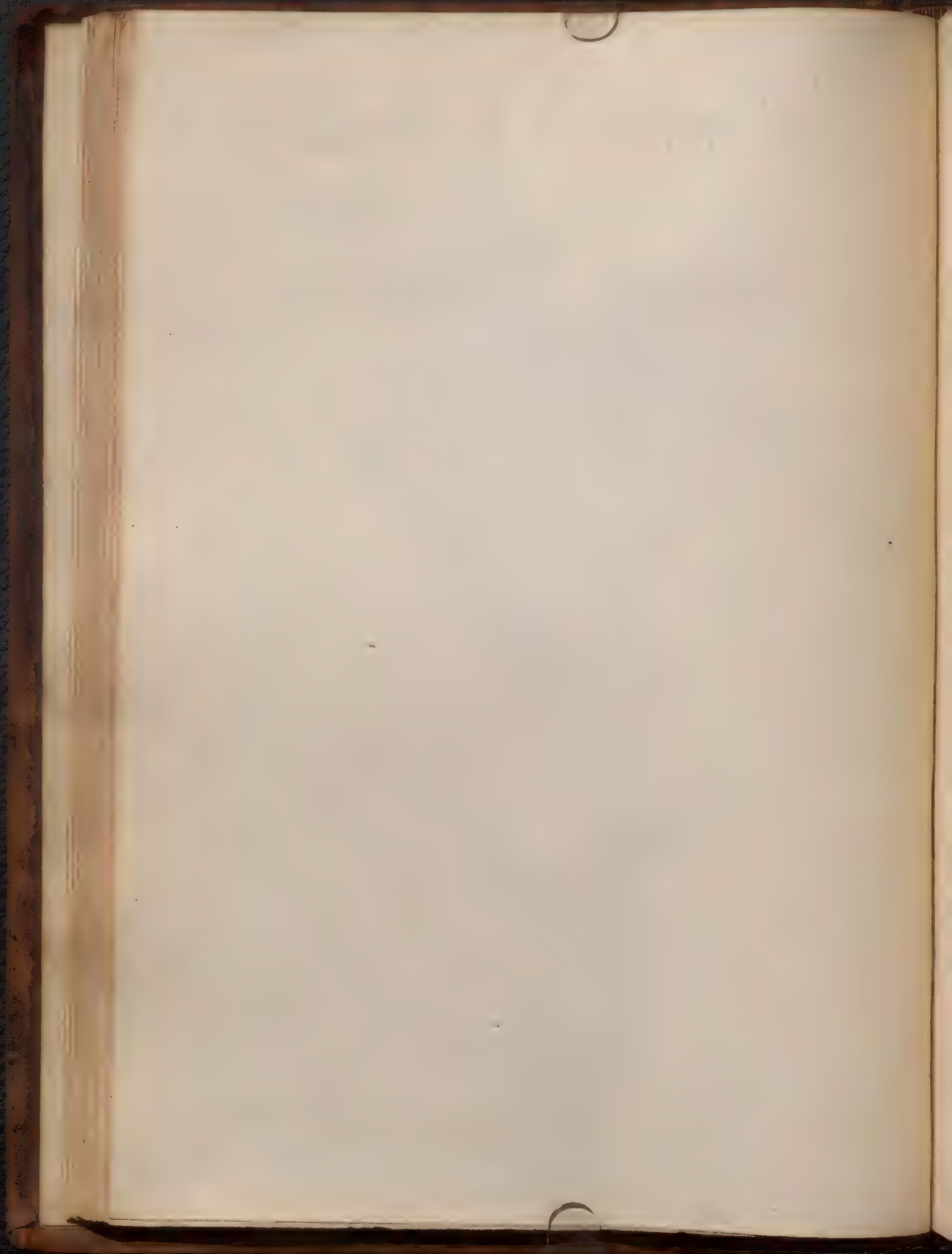
Tree Squirrels

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 375

Flying Squirrel

It is merely in being furnished with a lateral expanded membrane strengthened by a few radii, or long processes that this animal differs from the Squirrel tribe, so that it might without impropriety be named the Flying Squirrel. ~~Linnaeus~~ however in his celebrated work, the Systema Naturae, has constituted a distinct genus for it, under the title of Tree or Dragon.

This animal is an inhabitant of America, and like many other of the smaller Squirrels, delights in wandering about trees, and from the peculiar mechanism of its lateral membrane is enabled to spring from bough to bough, and support itself in air for a moment or two in the manner of a flying Squirrel. Like other Squirrels it feeds on insects and it is not improbable that the remarkable gular pouch with which it is furnished may be a provision of nature for retaining for some time a number of small insects which it may collect to be afterwards swallowed more at leisure.



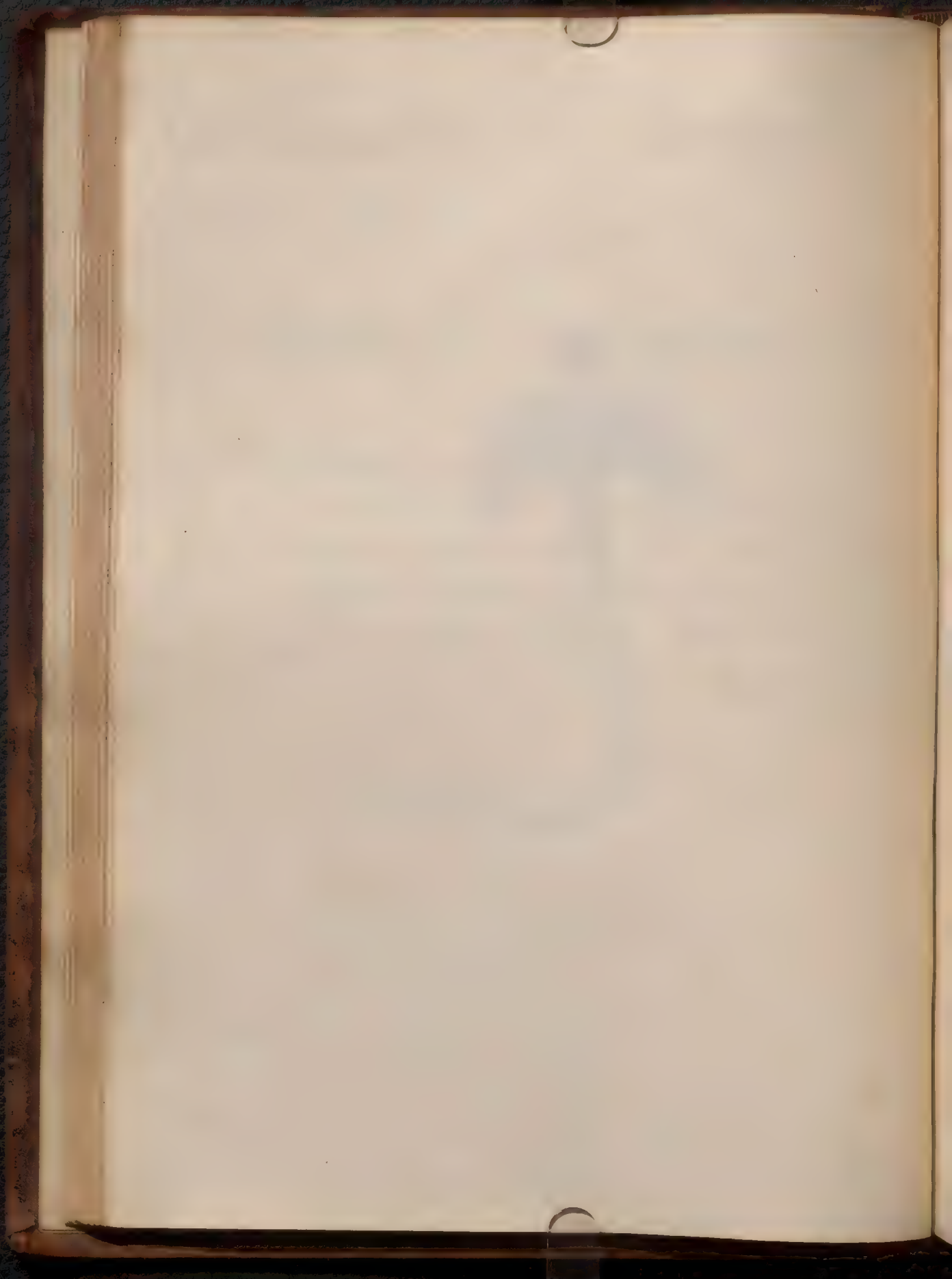


Serpula Vermicularis

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 126.
p. 1267

Vermicular Serpula

The genus *Serpula*, consisting of a great number of species of very different sizes and forms, is one of the least regular of the testaceous tribe, and the inhabiting animals appear of a very different cast from those of any other shells. The species here figured in its natural size, is not uncommon on the British and other European coasts.





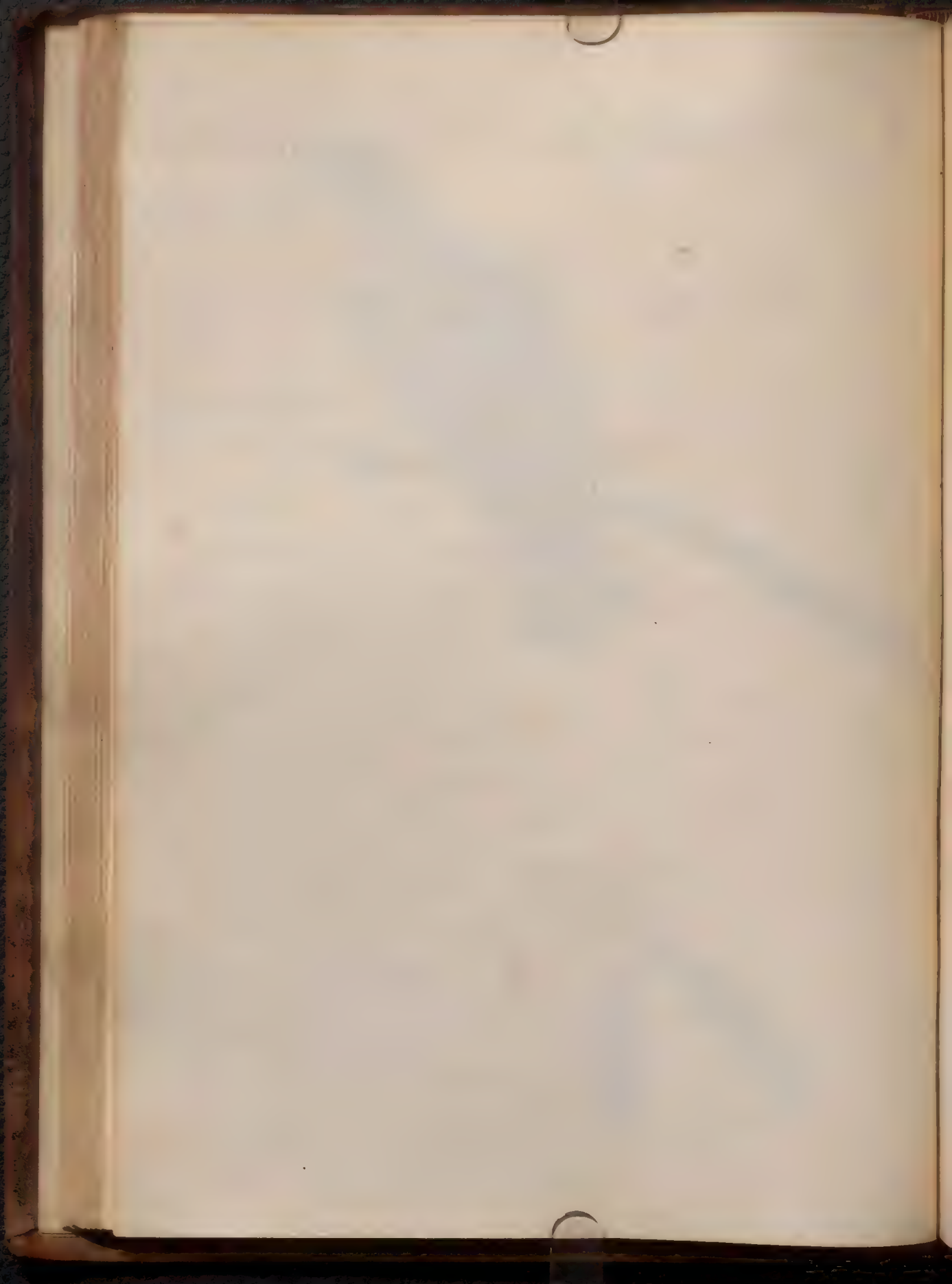
Caprimulgus Longipennis

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 115

Sama Geatsucker

In the formation of some animals we meet with particulars so inexplicable as to baffle all attempts at pointing out the purposes for which Nature intended them.

The immoderate length of neck and legs in the *Struthio*, the recurved and flexible bill of the *Ardea*, the short and scaly wings of the *Penguin* are evidently calculated for the well known manner of life in the respective animals: but it would be in vain to enquire into the particular use of the long strap like feathers which project from each side the neck of the *Struthio aurata*, or those which hang from the sides of the *Struthio alba*: for the strange and uncouth convolutions in the wings of the *Gryllus monstrosus*, or the extravagant processes which terminate those of the *Struthio macroura* are each the subject of the present state may also be adduced as an equally singular example of the above extraordinary formation: it is an unadorned nondescript, and in a notice of *Sama Luna*, from whence this specimen here figured was recently imported, its size is that of a Starling.





Phalaena Carya

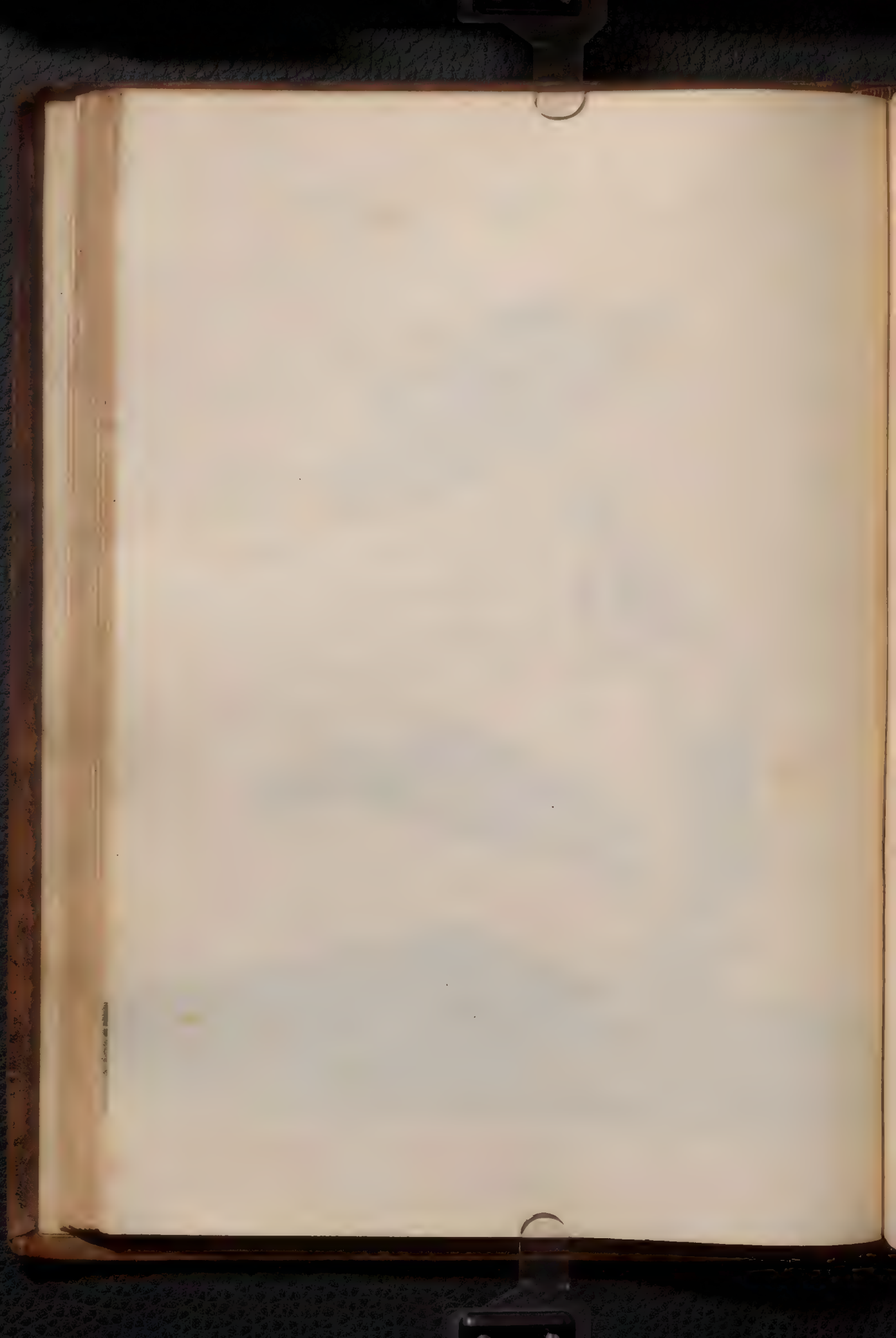
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 108

Tiger Moth

The larva is conspicuous of the beautiful & moth is of a polyphagous nature; feeding indiscriminately on grass, plants, and a variety of other vegetables.

It commonly changes to a chrysalis in June, enveloping itself in a web of slight texture.

The moth appears in July and August.





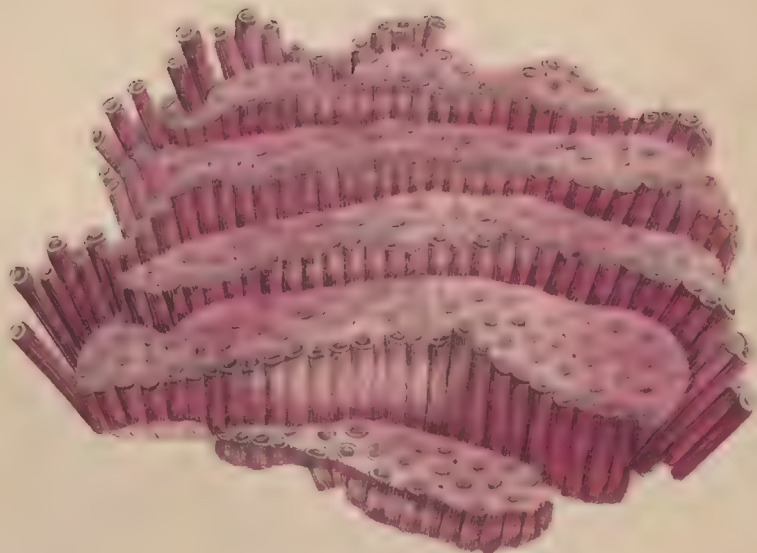
Rana Australiana

Lin. Syst. Nat. 4. 331

Australian Frog

This animal certainly cannot be numbered amongst the most beautiful of its genus: it is a species however which has never before been described and is more peculiarly interesting from the circumstance of its being a native of the distant region of New Holland which has added so many Zoological treasures to the cabinets of natural history. Its rarity must therefore atone for its deformity.





[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Tubipora Musica

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1270

Corimben Tubipora

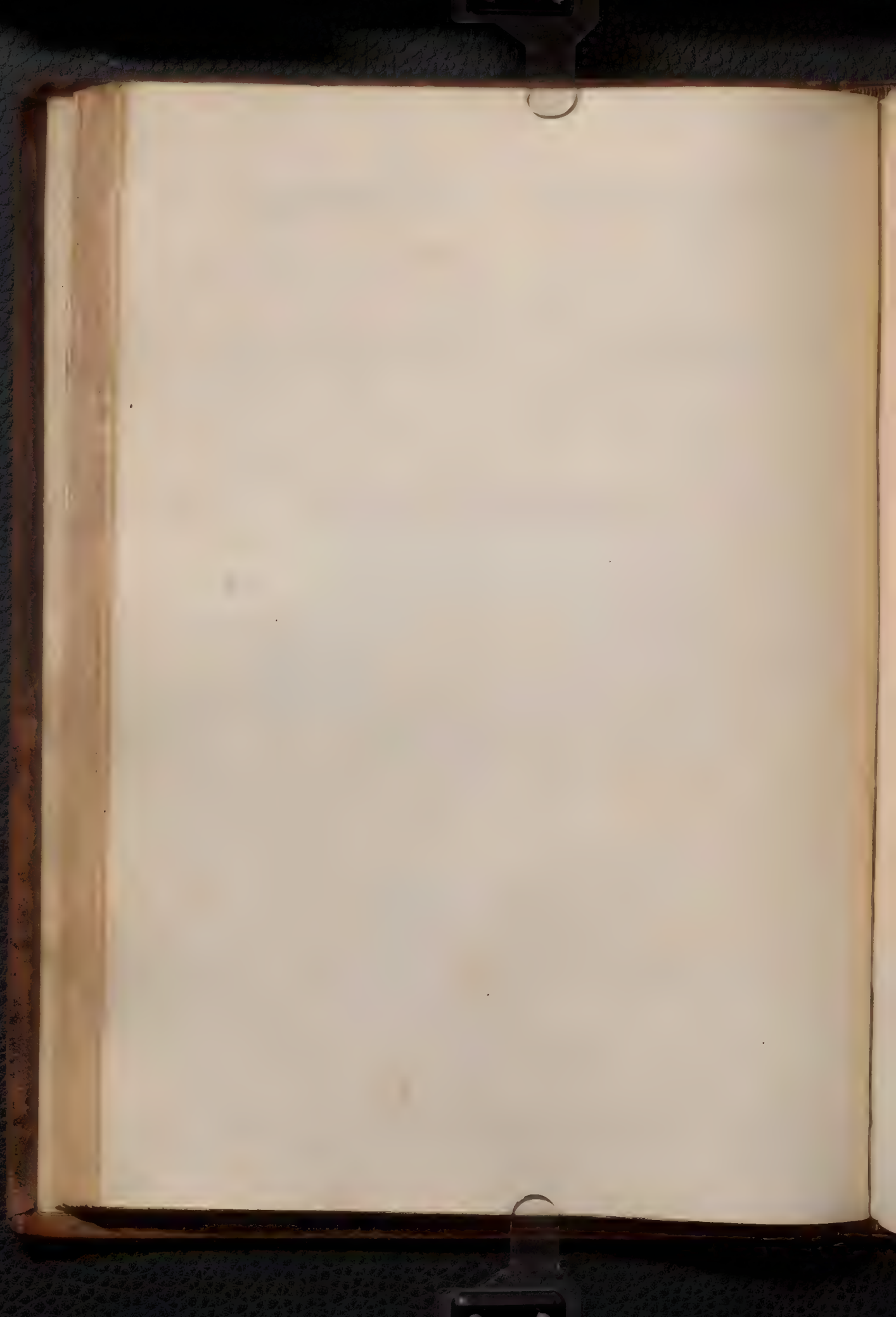
or

Cyren Coral

This is one of those *Tethyalypes* which in structure and general appearance seem plainly to indicate the operation of animals, the whole mass consisting of an assemblage of upright parallel tubes, rising over each other by stages somewhat in the manner of the cells of an honey-comb. The stages by which the strata of tubes are connected, are of unequal heights in different parts of the mass, and the tubes of each stratum seldom rise to the height of an inch, and their diameter is from about a tenth to an eighth of an inch. It is produced in the greatest abundance about the shores of the East Indian islands and those of the Pacific Ocean.

Fig. 2. *Spina* laid open and magnified by the microscope, in order to show the interior structure.

Fig. 3. & 4. Separate tubes of their natural size





Tetrao Tophyrus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1/3

The Vulturine Grouse.

The numerous genus Tetrao, comprehending all the species of Grouse, Partridge, Woodcock, &c. But for the most part of the Tetraons are Arctic birds, and indeed most of them are extra European birds. One recent species, extremely different from the rest, and peculiar in genus, is likewise remarkable for being one of the least of the genus. It is a native of Hindoo, and some of the East Indian islands.





James H. H. H. H.

Admiral Lord

James H. H. H. H.



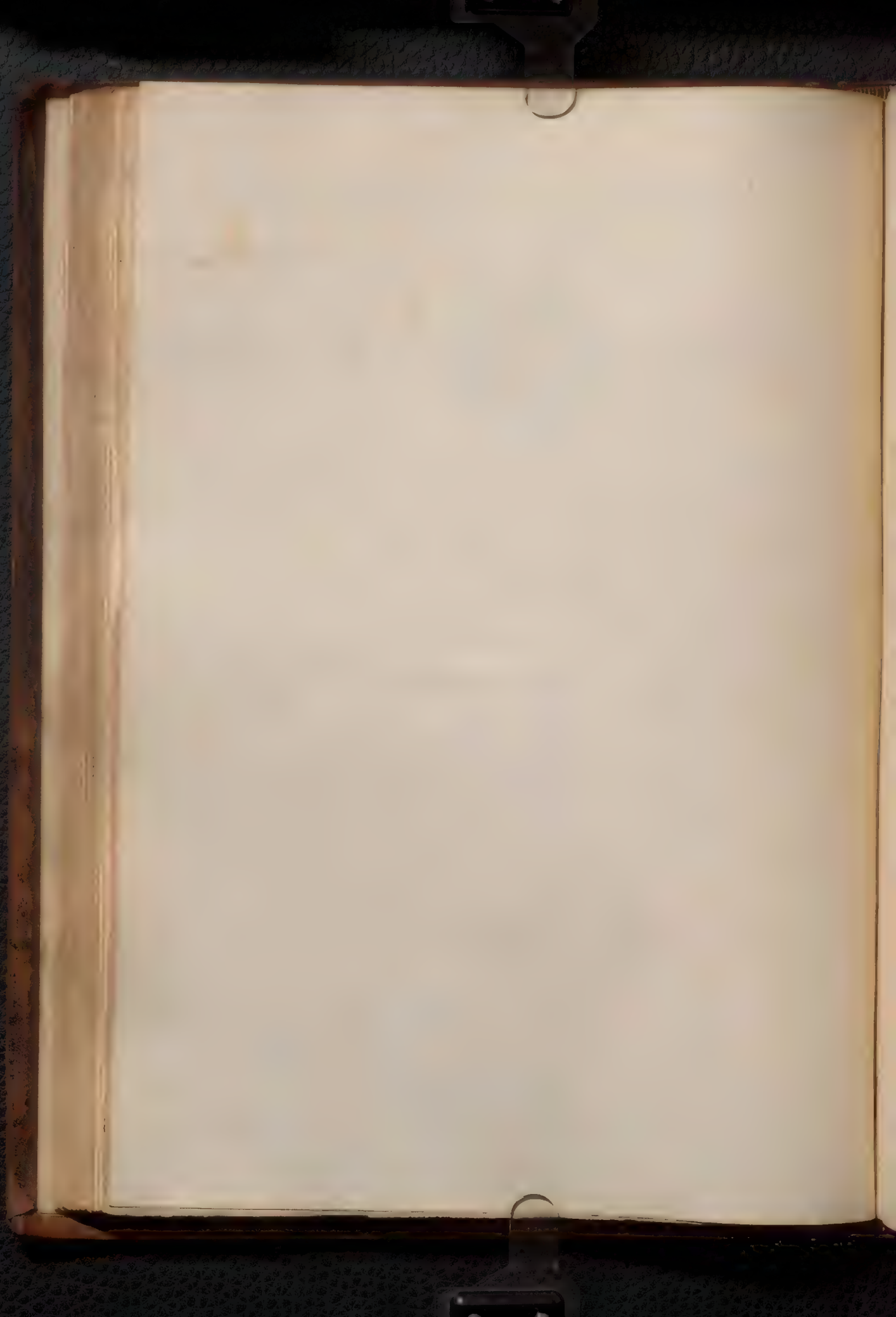
Isidria, Pedunculata

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3127

Pedunculated, Isidria

The species now represented is much allied to the *Isidria clavata* in its general appearance, but differs in the shape of the body, which is much rounder, and in the situation of the apertures, which are terminal instead of lateral, as in the former animal.

It is a native of the Northern Seas, and is generally found attached either to stones, rocks, or large shells.

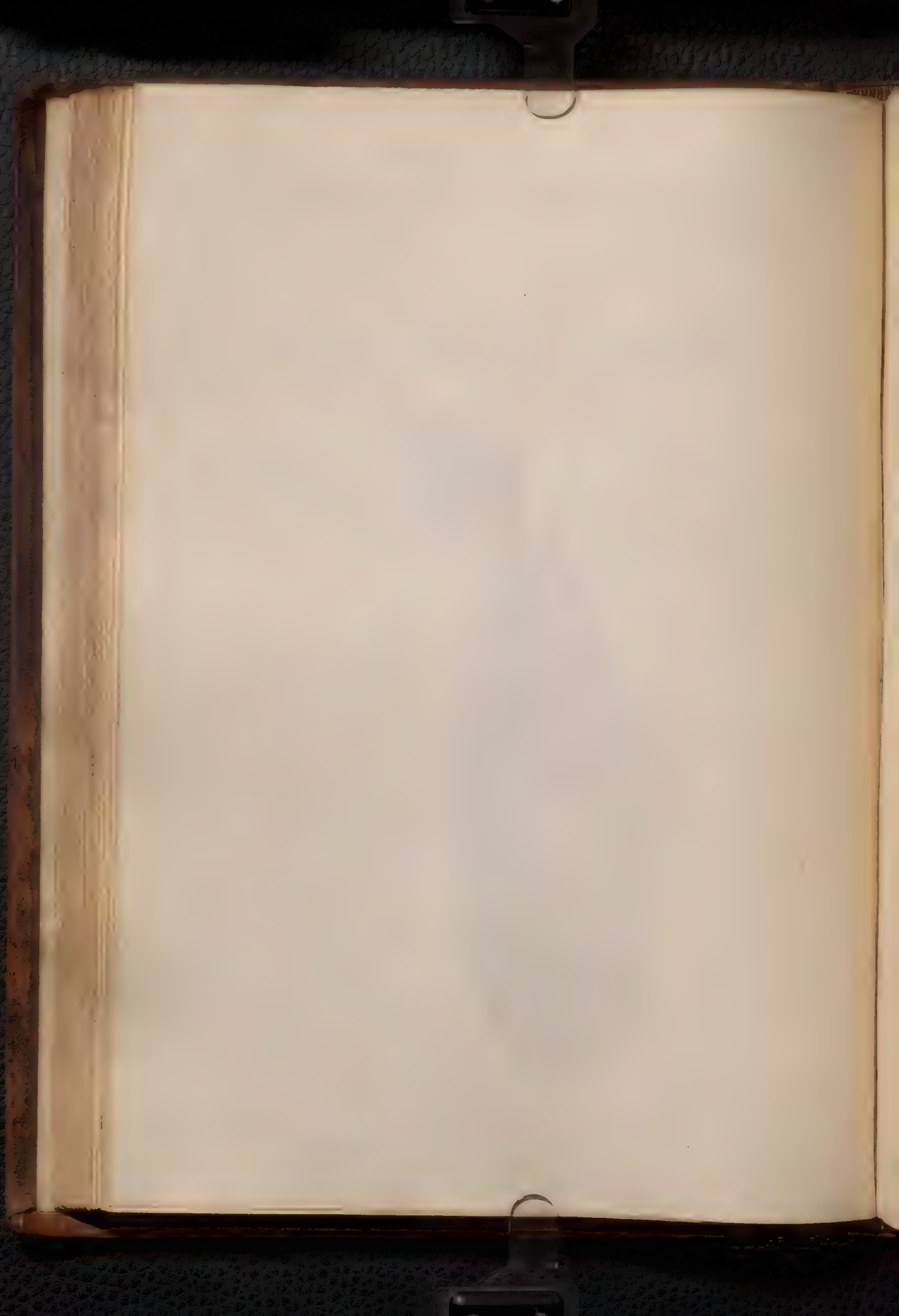


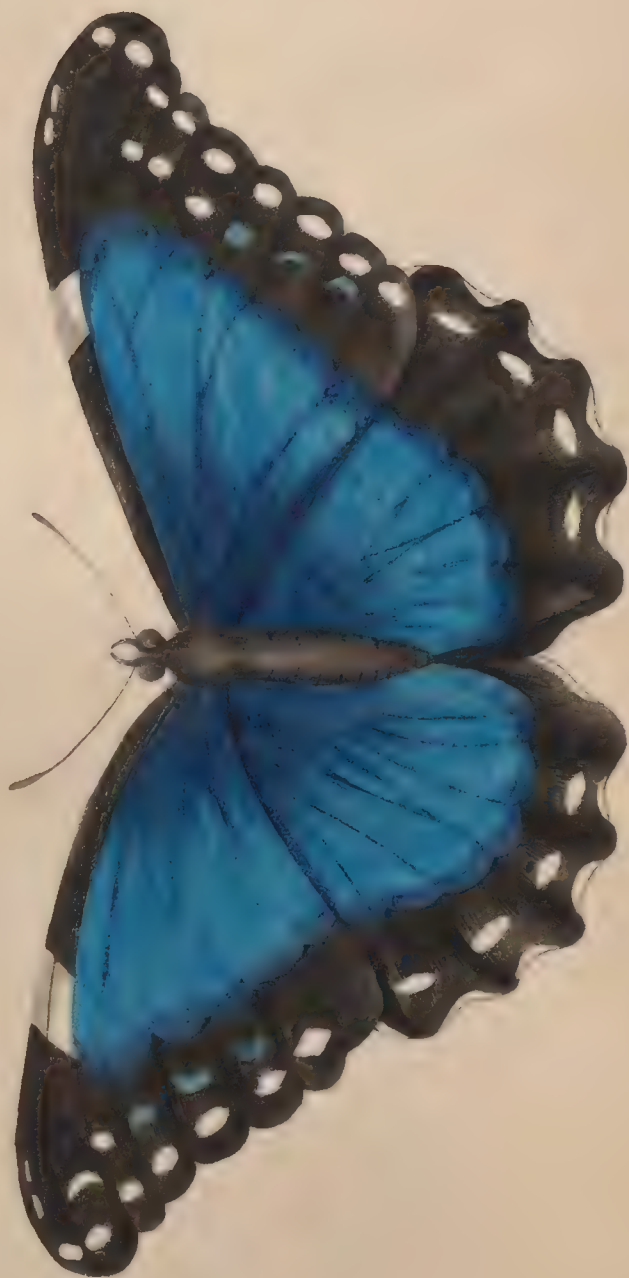


Cyprinus Ruyphthalinus
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 575

Telescope Carp

The Scarlet Carp, or rudd, with its brilliant color
is a native of China, and is equal if not superior in
size to the common gold-fish, to which it is extremely
nearly allied.





Populic & Sester

Line Syst. & Nat. p. 100

& Sester

*The Populic & Sester is nearly equal to the 100 Schellies
which has already been given in the present work, but
a more elegant, in shape.*

It is a native of South America.



The Gateable Carrowary
is principally found in the East-Indian
islands: in size it is little inferior to the
Ostrich, it is totally destitute of the power
of flight



Casuarus Galbatus

Indo. ind. sm. p. 664

Galbated Casuarary

*The Casuarary is principally found on the East-Indo
an islands: in size it is but little inferior to the Estrich.
It is totally destitute of the power of flight.*





Balaena Mysticetus

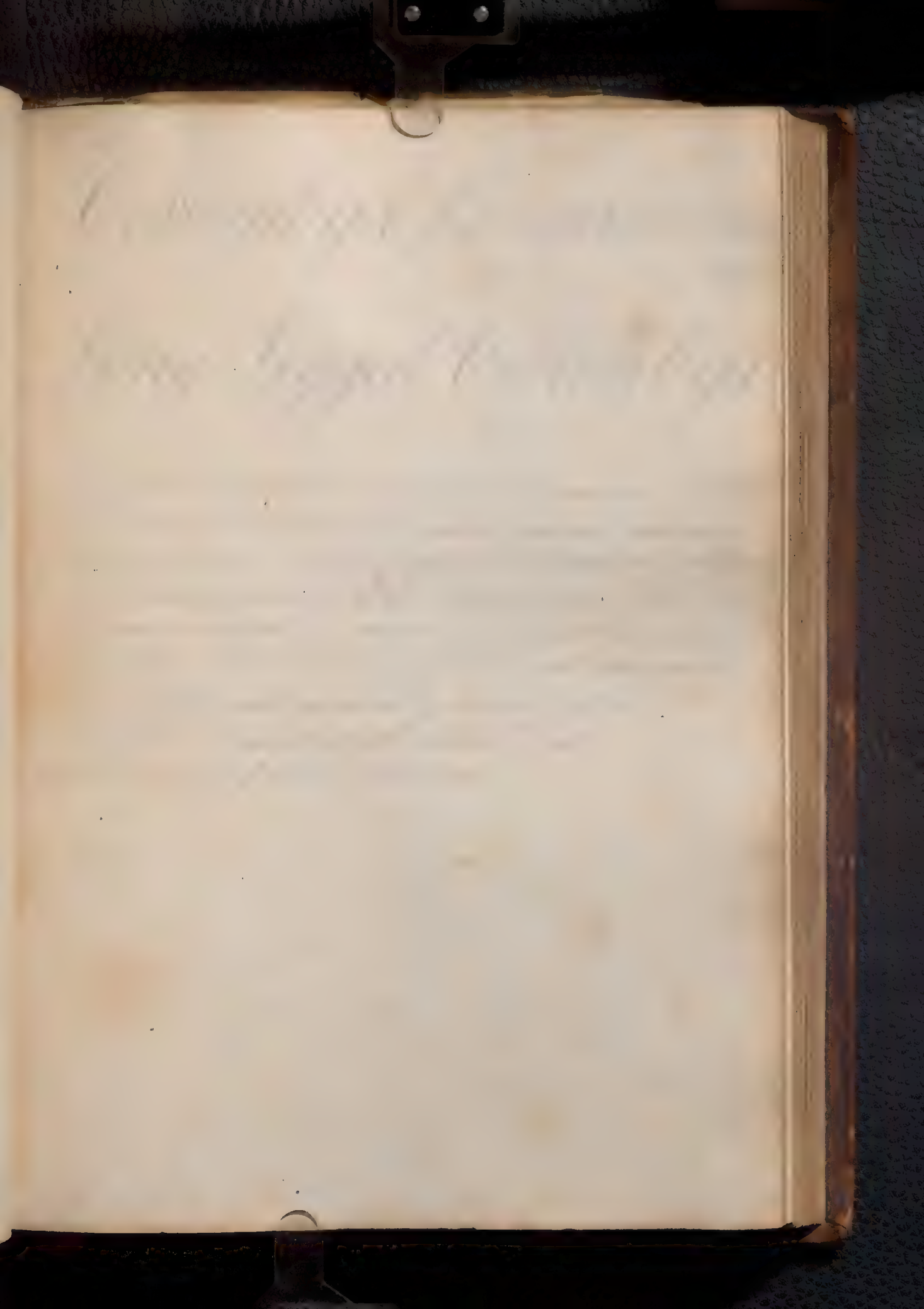
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 103

or Great Northern Whale

The cetaceous animals, however nearly approximated to fishes by external form and residence in the waters, are in reality to be considered as aquatic quadrupeds: for though from their general shape and swimming mode they appear at first view rather to revolt from the rest of the Mammalia, yet these parts really exist though not outwardly visible, the two anterior feet being furnished with bones like the feet of other quadrupeds, and the two posterior ones projecting in their situation, appearing to form but one series, whilst another fin containing the anal bones forms of the two hind feet. All the internal parts of this tribe of animals are likewise formed on the same plan as in other Mammalia having similar lungs, intestines &c. They have also warm blood, and the females like other quadrupeds suckle their young. On the top of the head is a small fistula or spout-hole, through which the enormous animal discharges the water it inhales, causing the appearance of a marine jet seen according to a great height in the air. Its food consists chiefly of different species of Sperm, Herring &c.







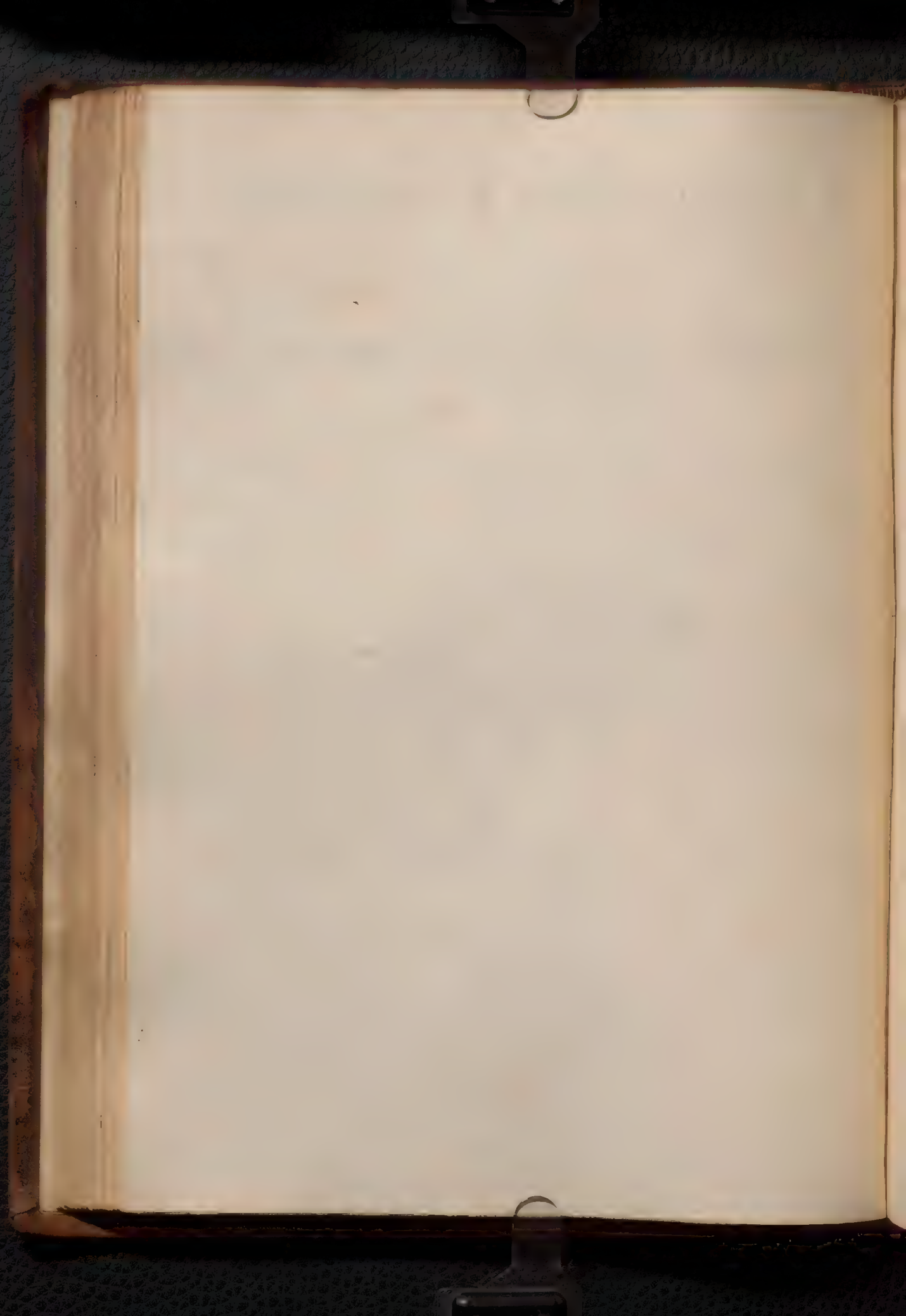


Cerambyx Longimanus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 621

Long Legged *Cerambyx*

The genus *Cerambyx*, one of the most curious in the extensive tribe of coleopterous insects, contains a prodigious number of species: many of which are extremely remarkable for the singularity of their appearance. There are however few which can rival in this respect the species here represented, which is also one of the largest of the genus and is highly distinguished by the beauty of its color. The figure shows it of the natural size. It is a native of South America.





My dear father
I have received your
letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear
that you are well and
hope to hear from you
again soon.

I am very much
interested in the
proceedings of the
conference.

I am, dear father,
very much
affectionately,
yours,

John D. Rockefeller

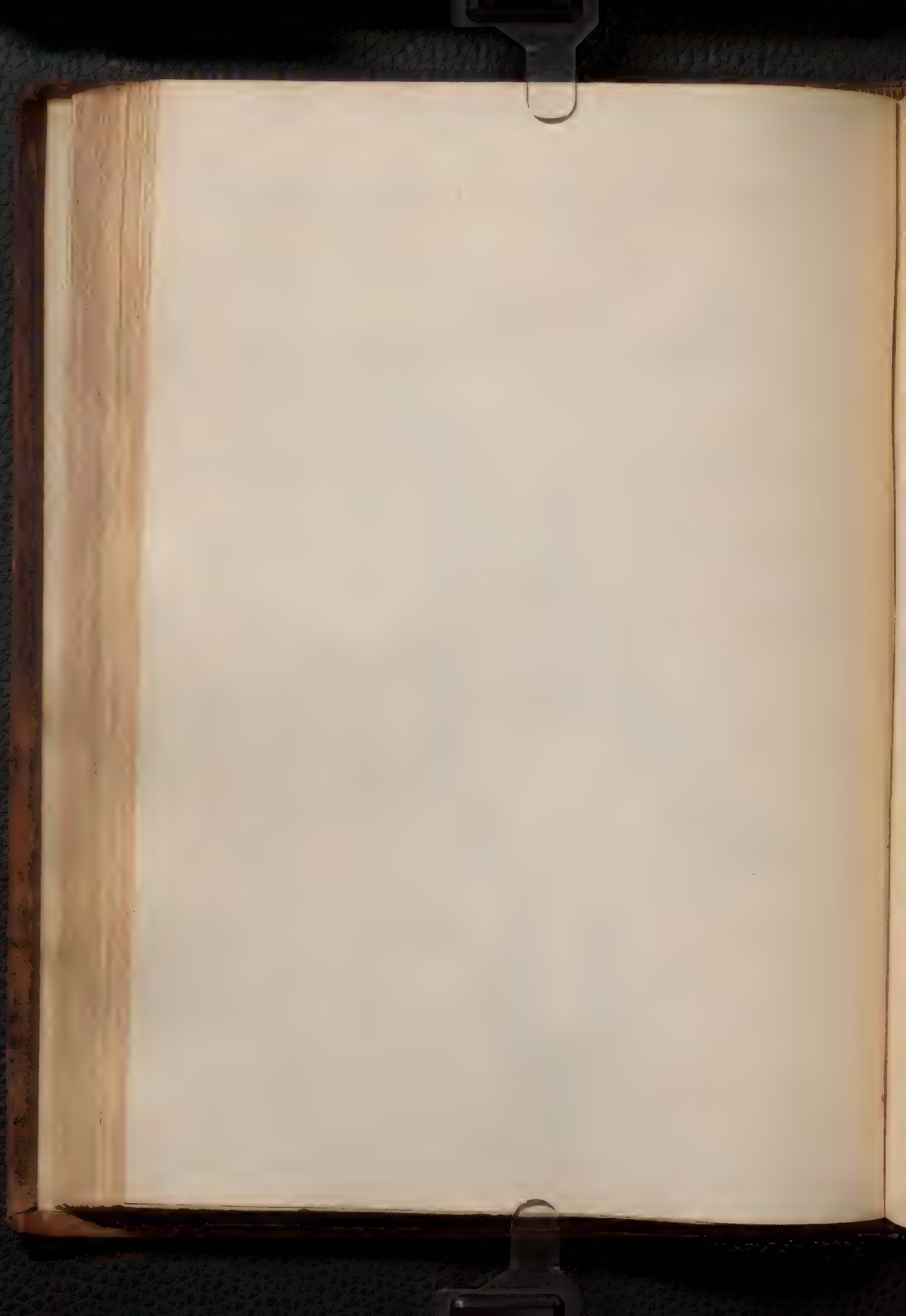


Emberiza Schoeniclus

Em. Sept. Oct. 6. 309

Reed Bunting

This bird which is by no means uncommon during the summer months, is most frequently to be found near waters, and in the neighbourhood of reeds, amongst which it fastens its nest. It is also often seen in bays, and feeds like the rest of its congeners, principally on seeds.





My dear Mother
I have just received
your letter of the 11th



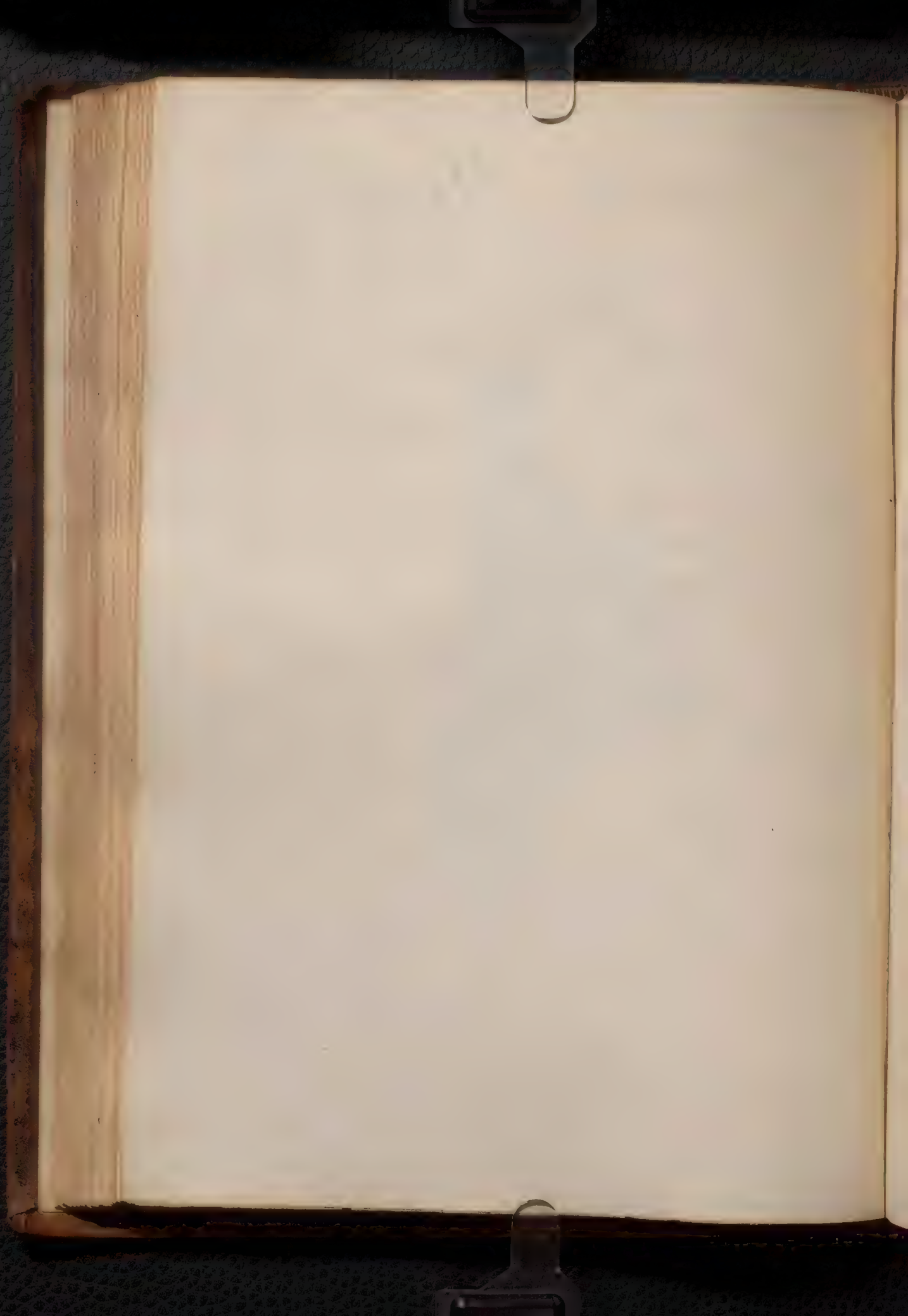
Papilio Hector

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 151

Hector

Flight journal.

This insect is one of the finest of the whole collection
and is a native of India: the plate represents it in its
natural size.





Notes & Remarks...

Thurs. 14th

[Faint, illegible handwritten text follows in several lines]

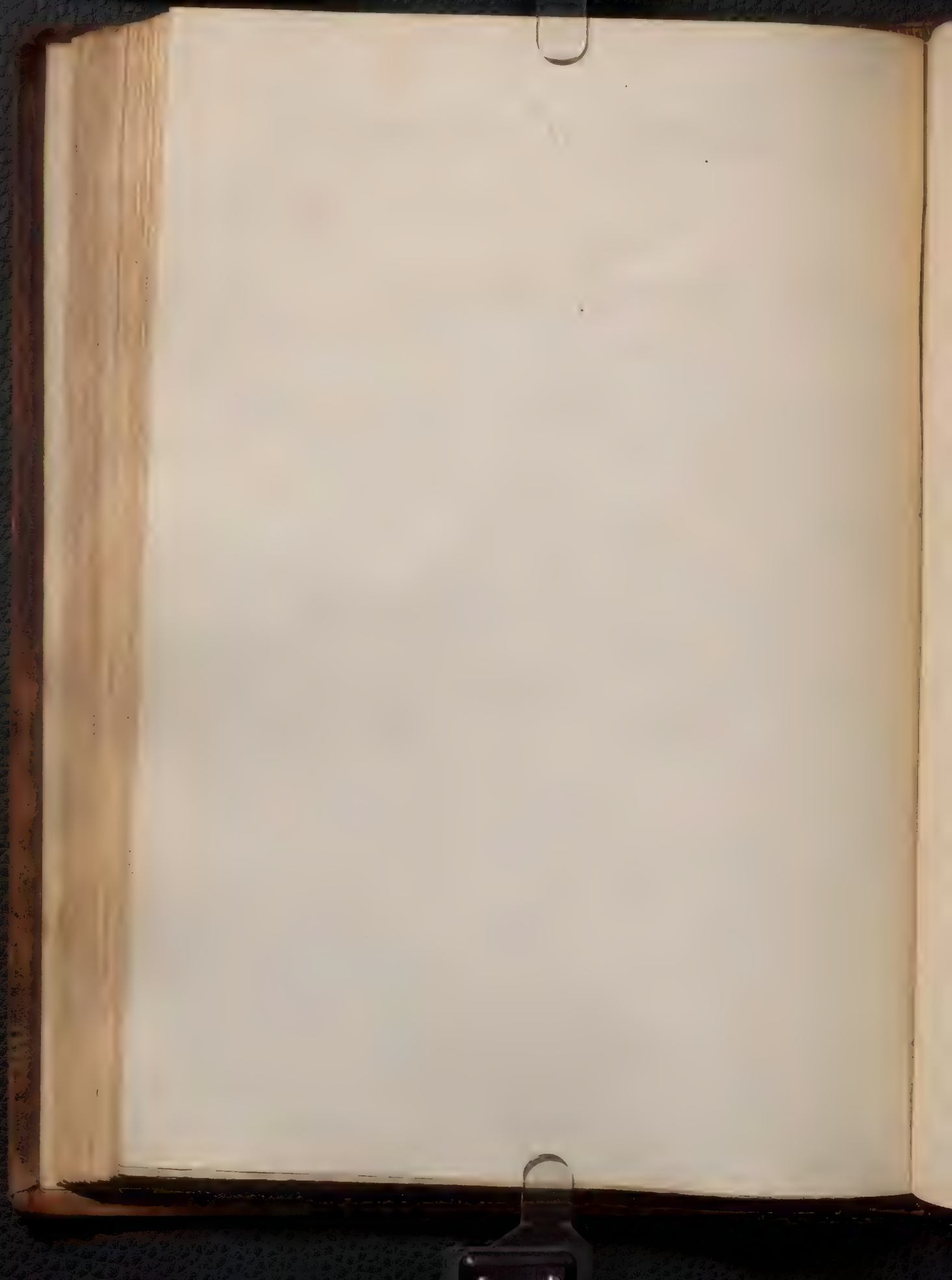


Rana Cornuta

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 32. 1

Horned Frog

Should inquiry be made, wherein is the nearest animal yet known to exist & the creature here represented might perhaps with justice be considered as an answer. what gives an aspect so peculiarly forbidding to the present, is the horned appearance of the head, which is caused by a sharp pointed elongation of the upper part of each eyelid into a callous, process resembling a horn. This animal is extremely rare, and is a native of some parts of North America. It is principally found in Virginia



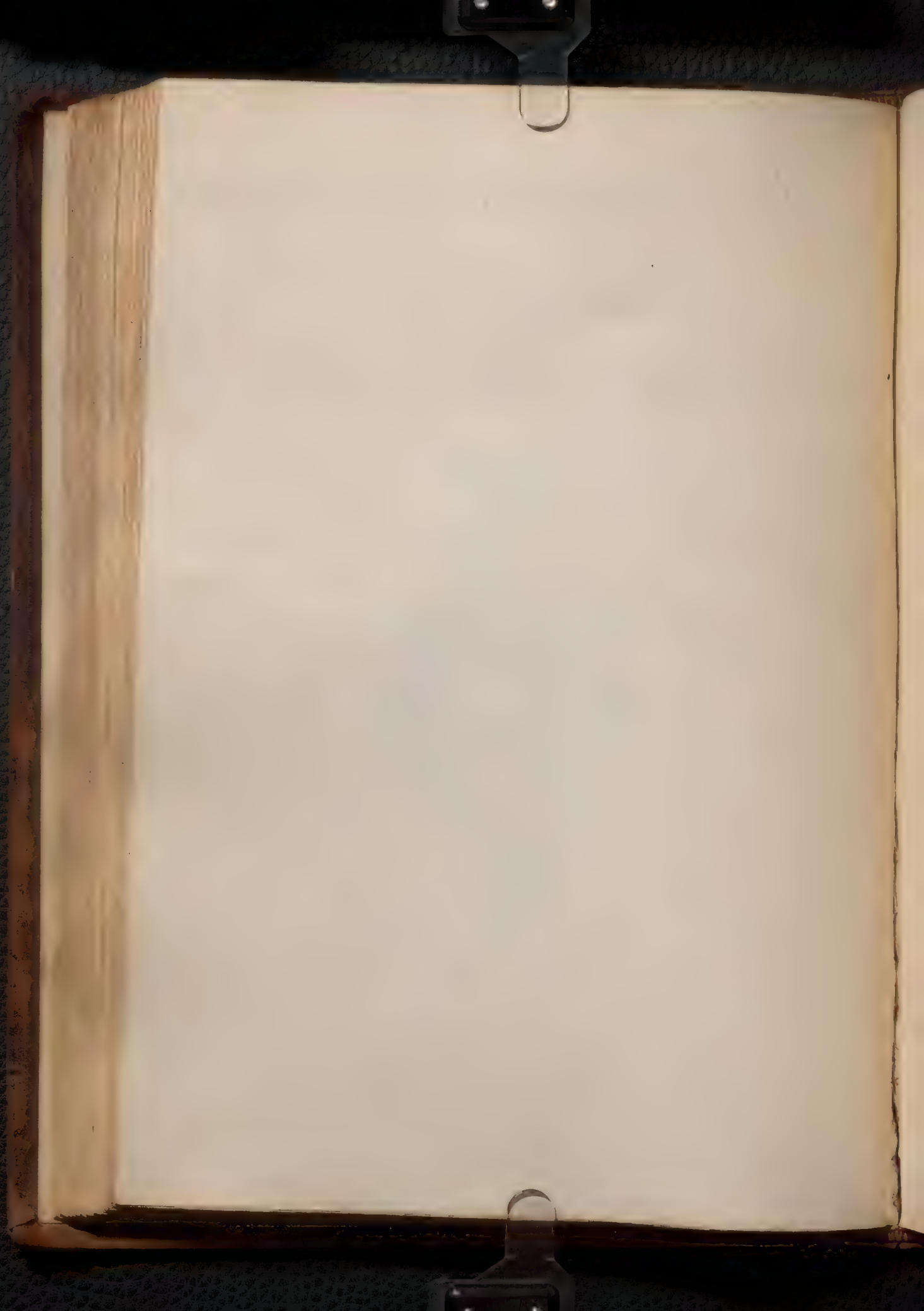


From the
the
the



Chaetodon Armatus
The Long
Spined Chaetodon

This fish is a new and very elegant species of the genus
Chaetodon. The total length of my specimen from which
the figure was taken was scarcely more than 200 lines.
It is a native of the Southern Ocean, and was brought
from New Holland in one of the last voyages.





My Mother's (Grandmother)

My Mother's (Grandmother)

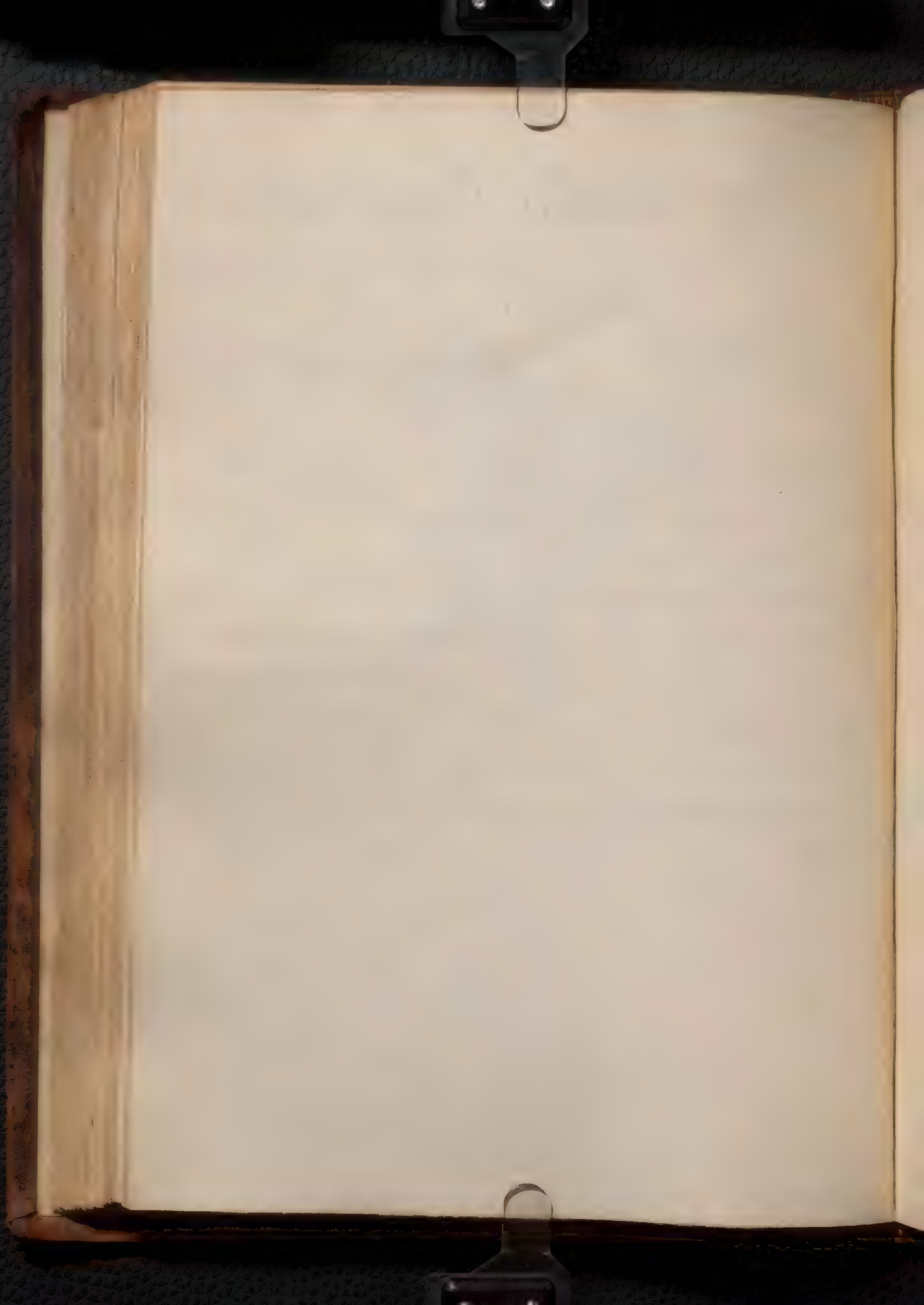


Rhyssa Gigantea

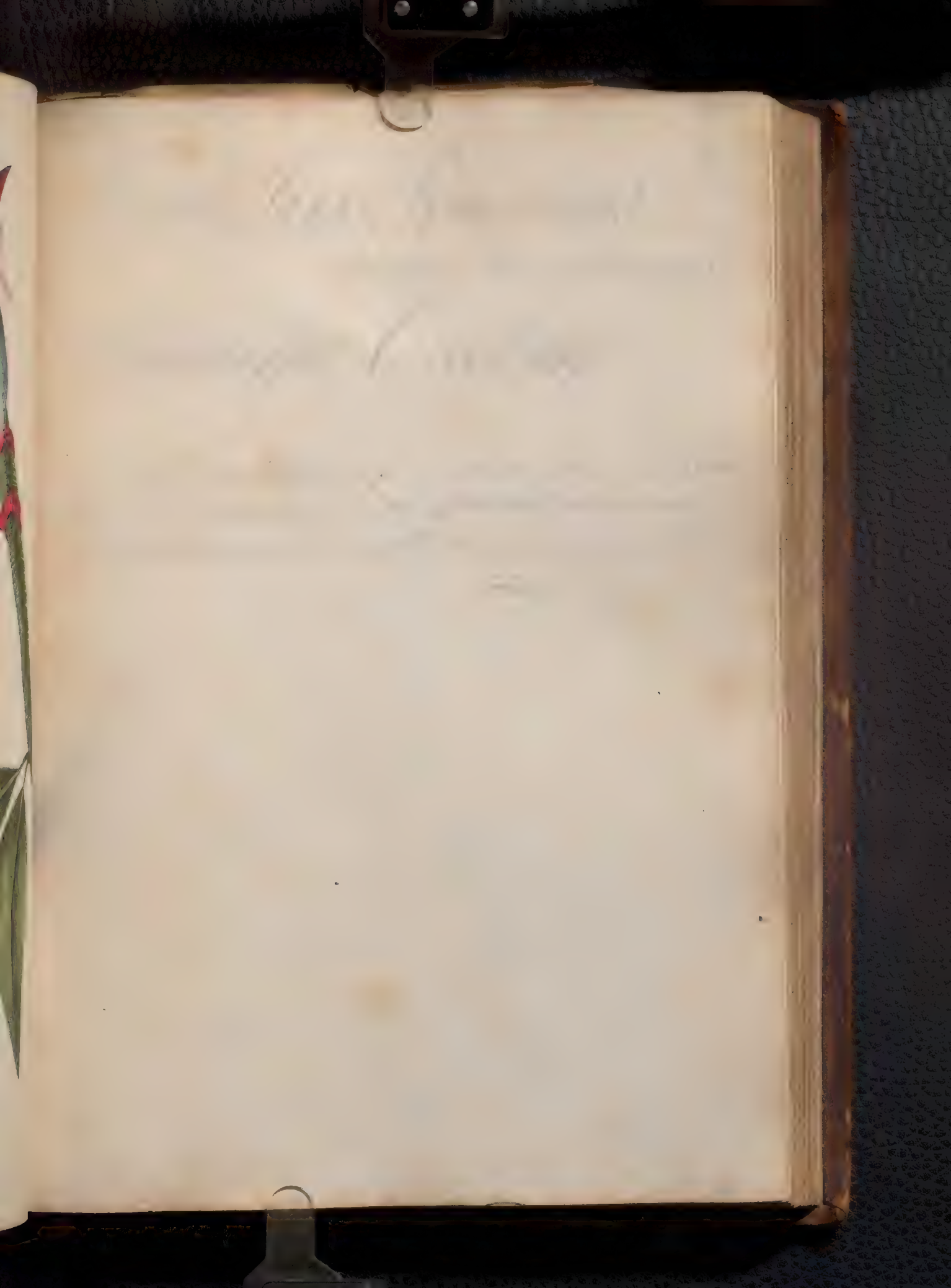
Ann. Entom. Soc. Amer. p. 1920

Great *Rhyssa*

The genus *Rhyssa* is remarkable for the metallic splendor by which most of the exotic species are distinguished and which in some is so great as to equal the appearance of the most highly polished metal or silver; others are more marked with a tinge of golden green, which far exceeds the appearance of all artificial painting or varnish. The present species, though less metallic in color than several others is the largest of the whole genus; this beautiful insect is a native of Southern America.







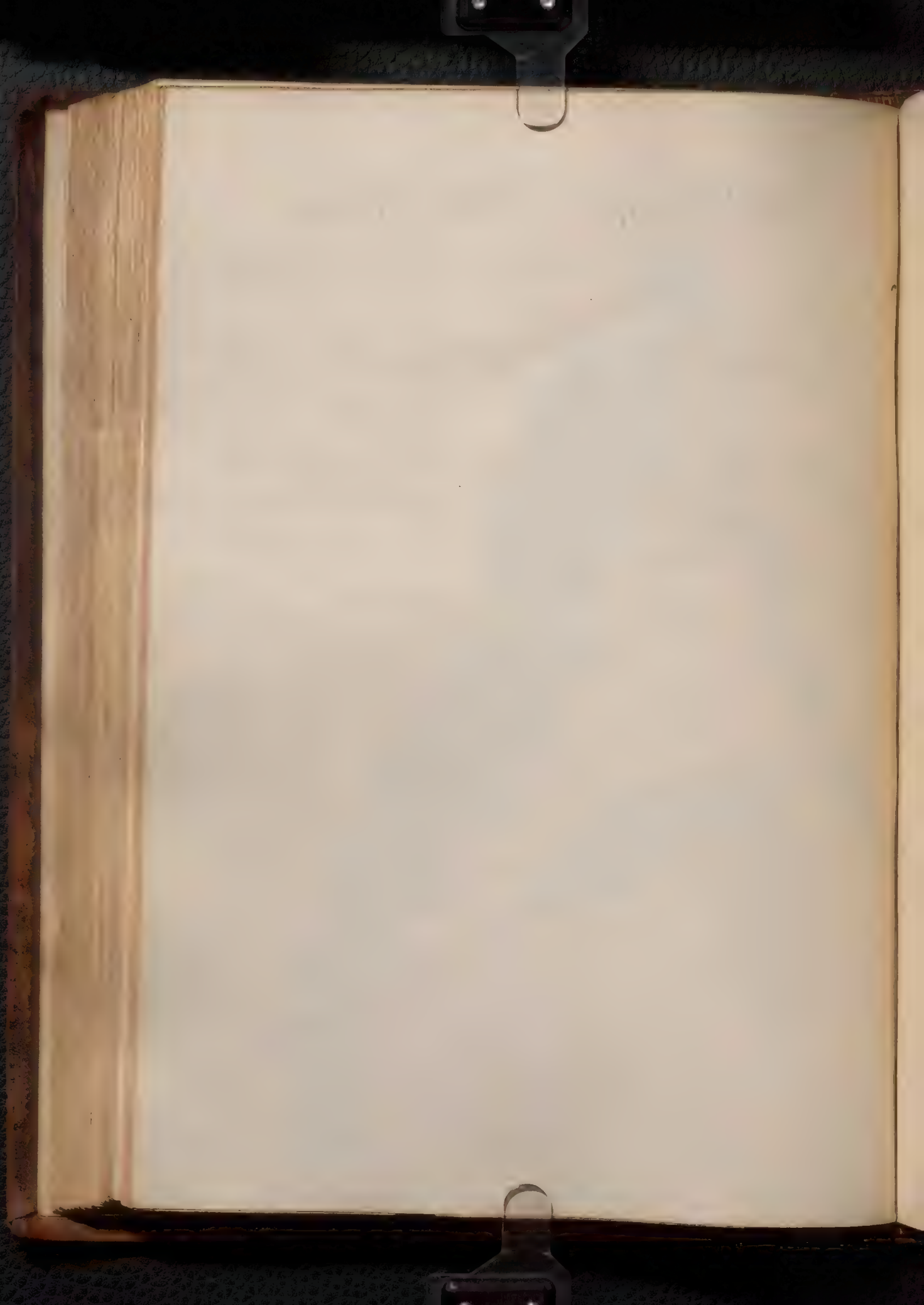


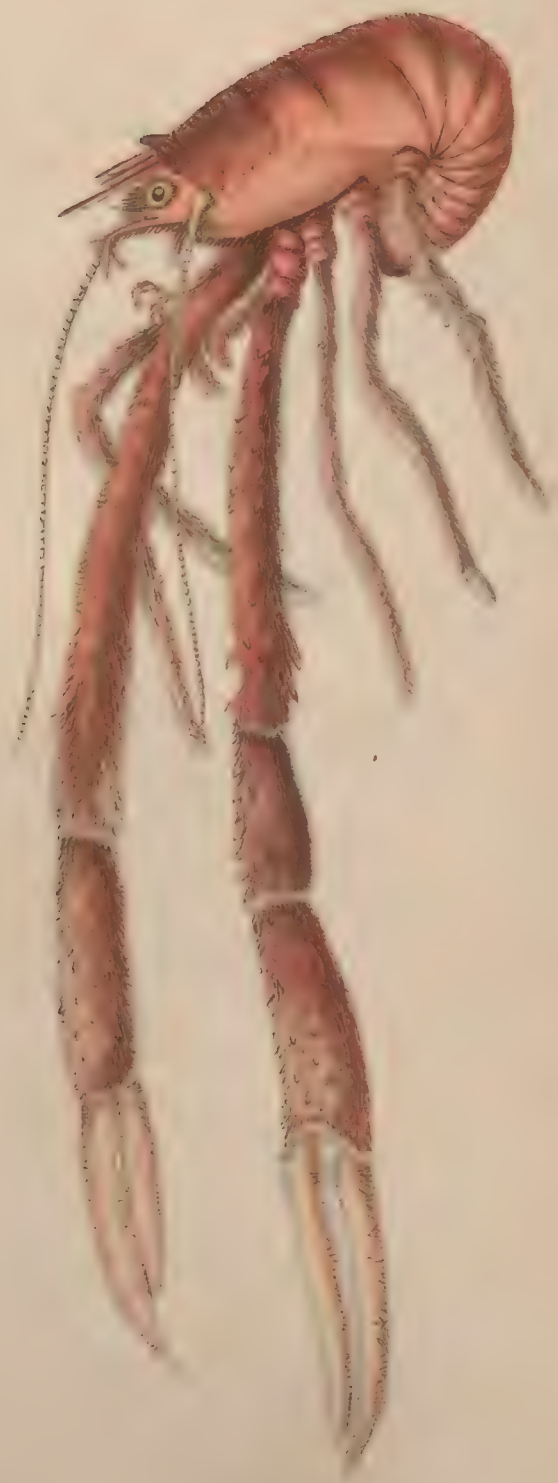
Cuculus Sinensis

Sin. Syst. & Nat. p. 168. p. 171.

Chinese Cuckoo

*The Chinese Cuckoo is about the size of a black
bird: its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the
tail is about thirteen inches; It is a native of China.*





From Mr. [illegible]

Thompson, [illegible]



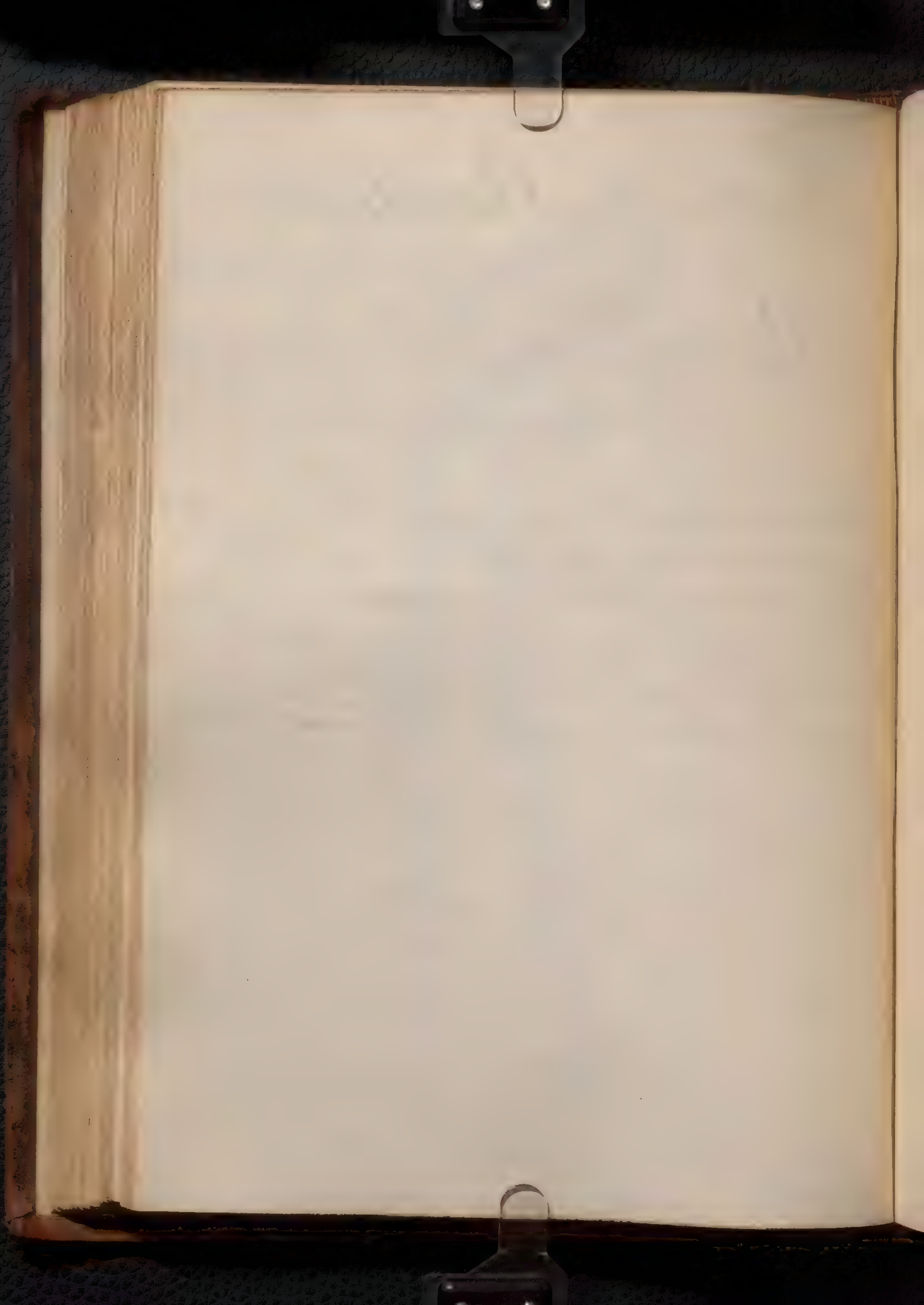
Cancer Brachiatus

Lin. Syst. Nat. Genet. p. 2963, p. 2083

Bamessian Lobster

Pennant. Brit. Zool. i. 1. 1

This curious species is distinguished by the enormous length of its arms, as well as by the singular degree of the upper part of the thorax, which is covered with a great many prominent, finely serrated tubercles, disposed in each line in an intercalated manner, and beautifully marked with variegations. It is found on several of the Northern coasts of Europe.







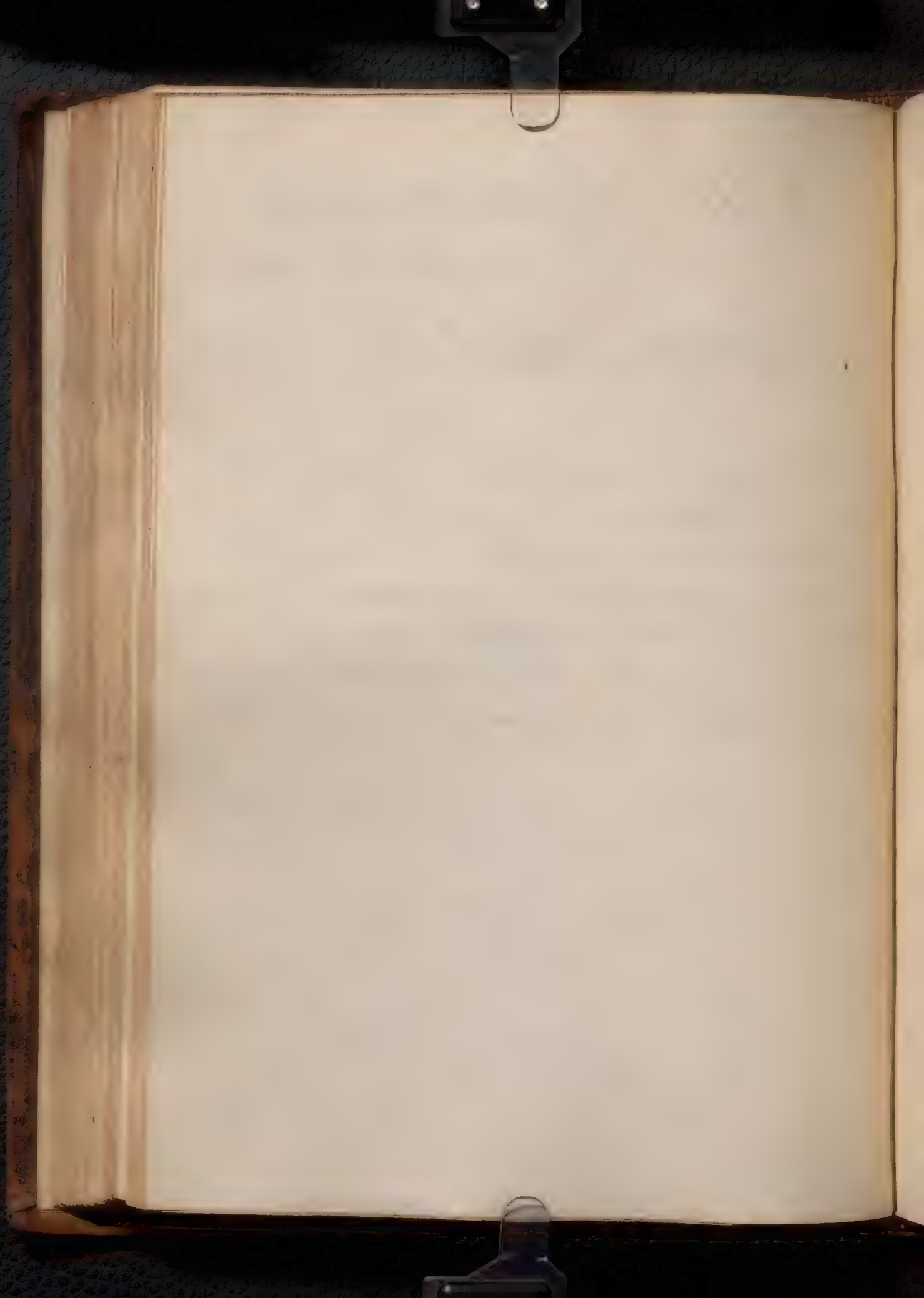
Clio Pyramidata

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 109. 4

Pyramidal Clio

The *Clio pyramidata* principally differs from the rest of its genus in having the body included in a sort of conical or triangular sheath. In color it varies, but is generally more or less blue, with the body brownish, and the eyes bright green.

It is a native of the American Seas, and is represented in its natural size.





John. H. H. H.

John. H. H. H.

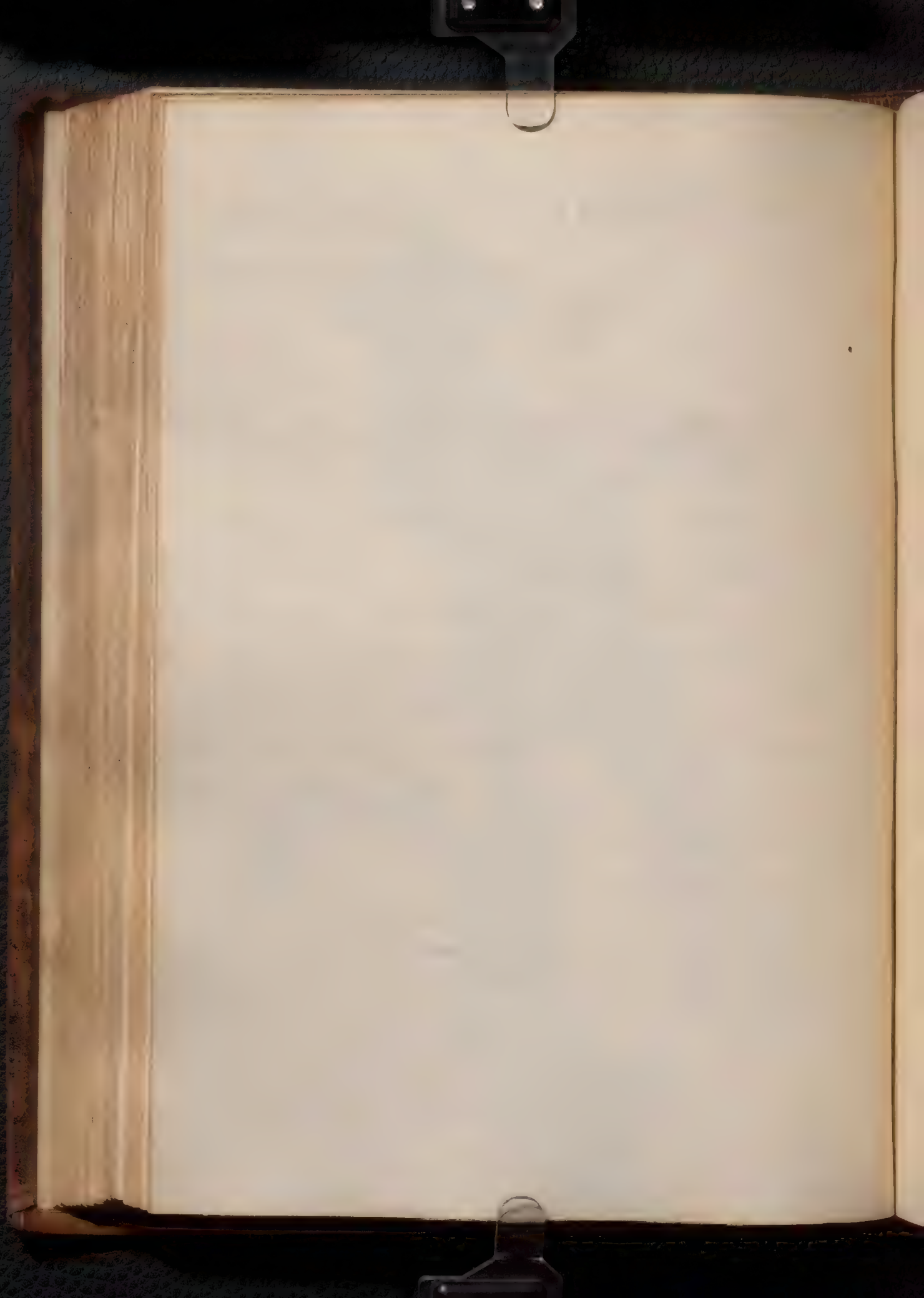


Ptilacus Magnificus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139

The Magnificent Cockatoo

New Holland, which may be justly be-
lieved to be the most beautiful of the Southern Continent, and
to contain a kind of Paradise in the strictest sense, and
has already afforded several new birds unknown to our
other part of the globe. To no other genus, however,
have such large and various species been added
as to that of Ptilacus of which seven of the most ex-
quisite kinds appear to be natives of New Holland and
some of the Southern Islands.





Dear Mother
Hampden Mass

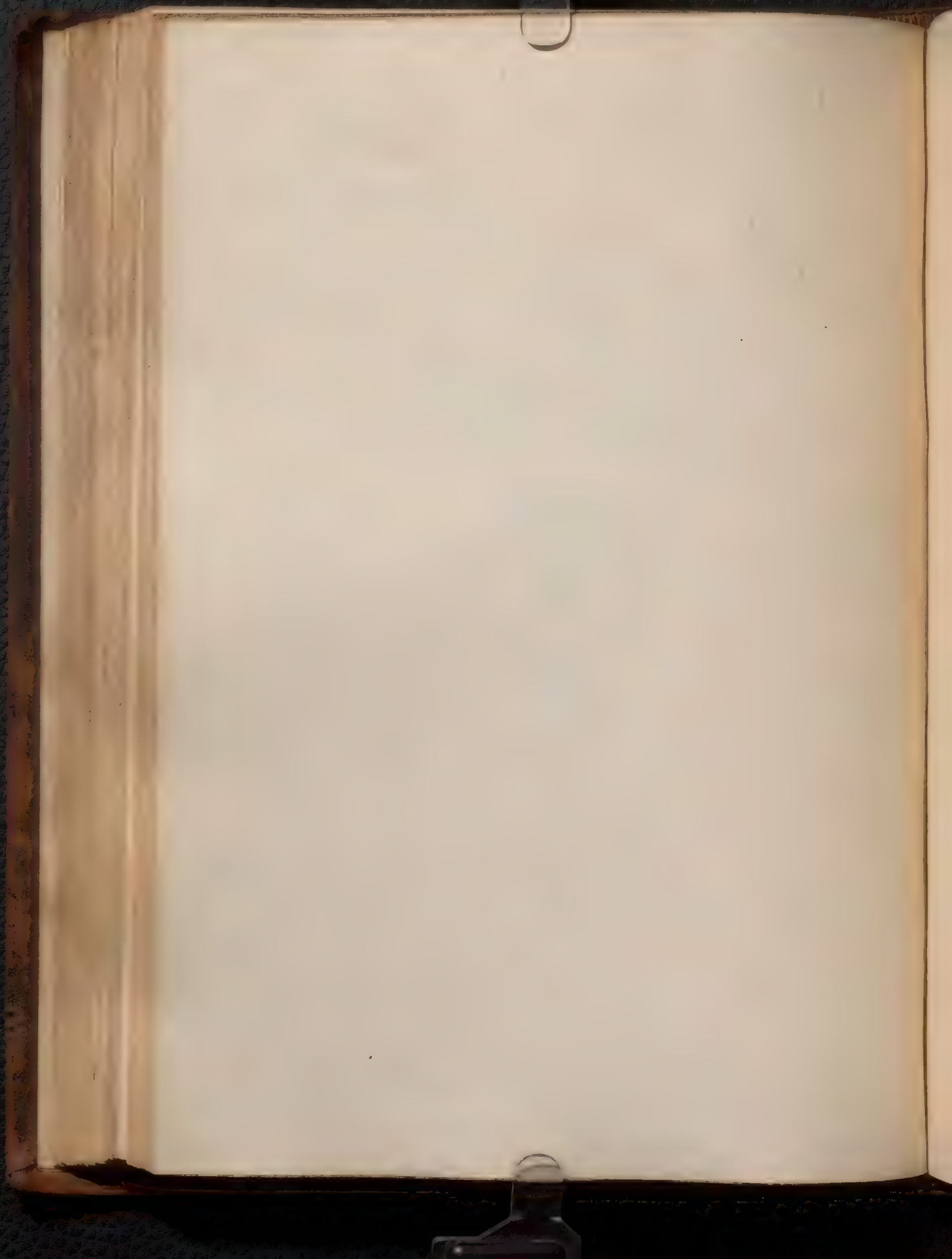


Poris Radiata

Lin. Sept. 2. 1813

Radiated Poris

So very singular is the appearance of this curious marine animal, that at first view it is not easy to guess to what tribe of beings it should with the greatest propriety be referred. The genus however to which it seems most nearly allied, is that of *Strom*. The singularity of its form is equalled by the elegance of its color which is a beautiful pearly blue. It possesses a high degree of animal power, and appears occasionally in various states of contraction and extension. Its general length is somewhat more than an inch. The figure being slightly magnified, is given so since the several parts with a greater degree of distinctness. Like others of this genus it swims principally near the surface of the sea, and is chiefly found in the West Indian Ocean.





John - H. H. H.

The Great Hall



Picus Minimus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 173

The Least Woodpecker

*The species of Woodpeckers are very numerous, and of
all the species yet discovered this is by far the least.*

The plate represents it in its natural size.

It is a native of Cayenne in South America.





110. *Epithema*

Epithema

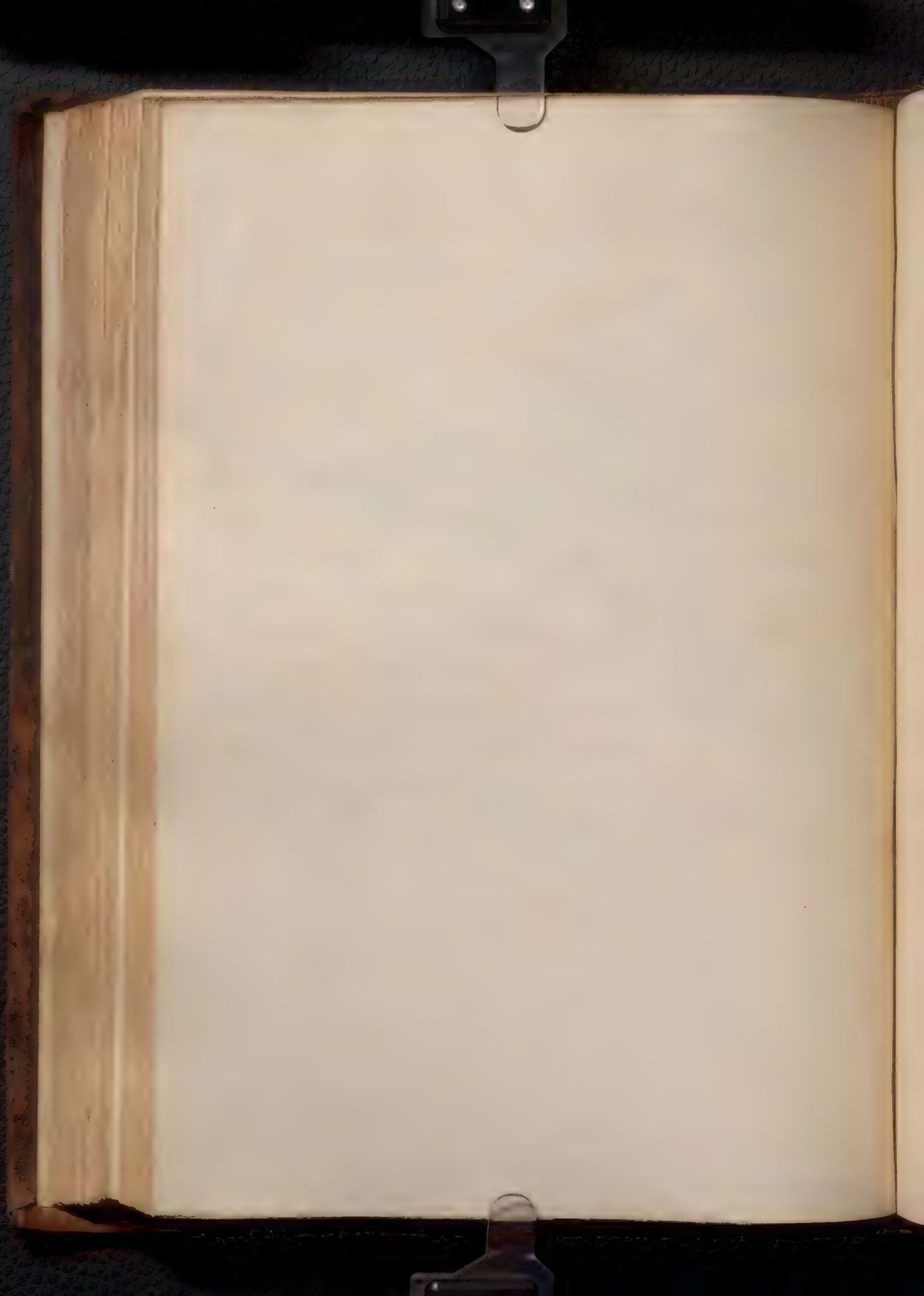


Papilio Scilus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 2871

Scilus

This American insect is a native of many parts of South America, as well as of some of the West Indian Islands. It admits of some variety in point of color: the West Indian specimens having more of the coppery or gilded tinge, and less of the pale blue on the edges. The caterpillar or larva was first described by Latr.^{on} Bern. an who assures us that the long and thick cristles with which it is beset are nearly as strong as Iron wires: it is of a green color, and the thorax is brown spotted with black.





September - 1863

Dear Mr. [illegible]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

[illegible signature]

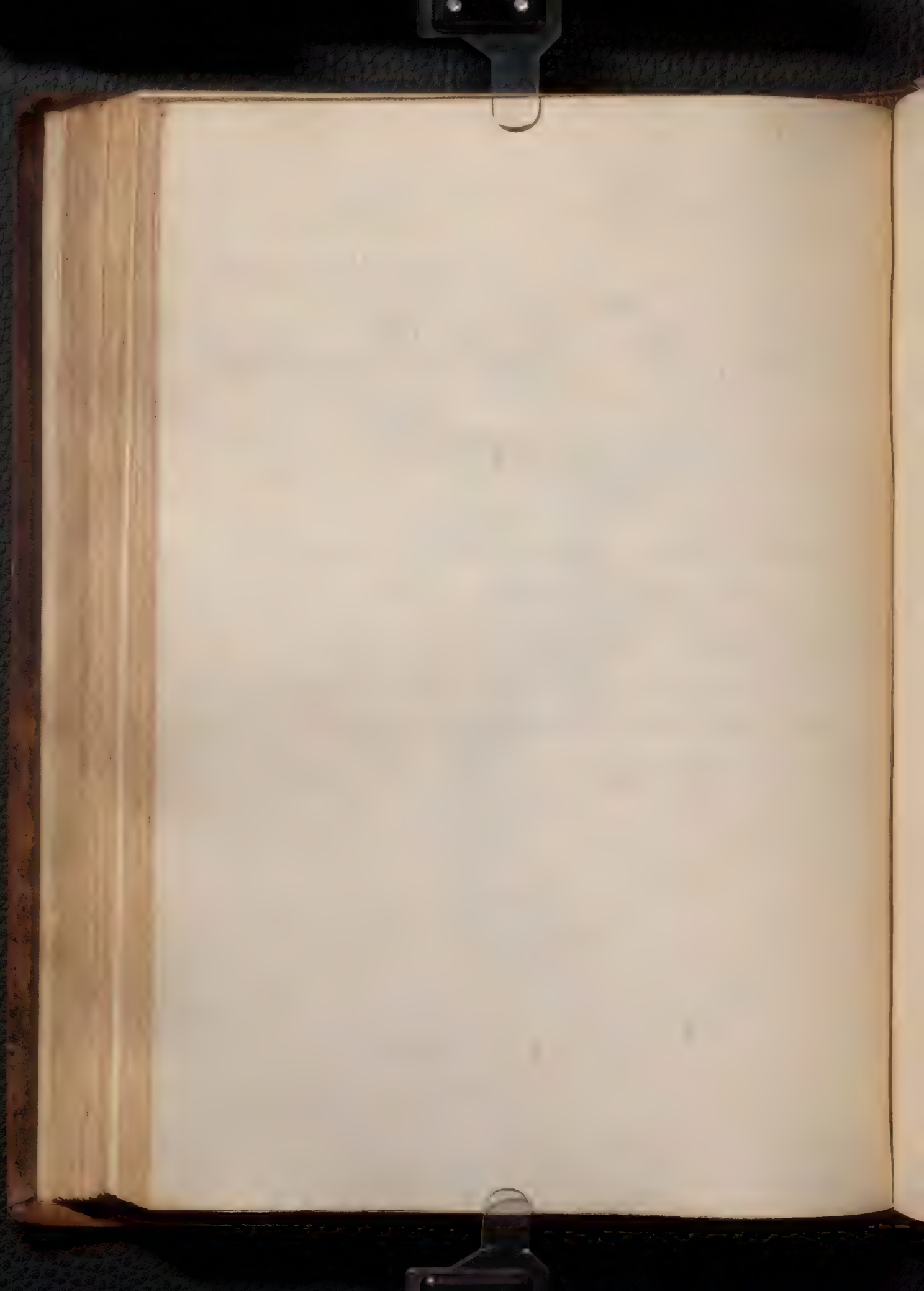


Squalus litore

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 391

*The Round Headed
Squalus*

*The Squalus Litore, which is extremely nearly allied
to the Squalus Zygaena or Hammer Headed Shark, dif-
fers from that species principally in the form of its
head. It is a native of the South American Seas, and is
a much rarer species than the Squalus Zygaena, & which
it has been sometimes considered as a variety.*





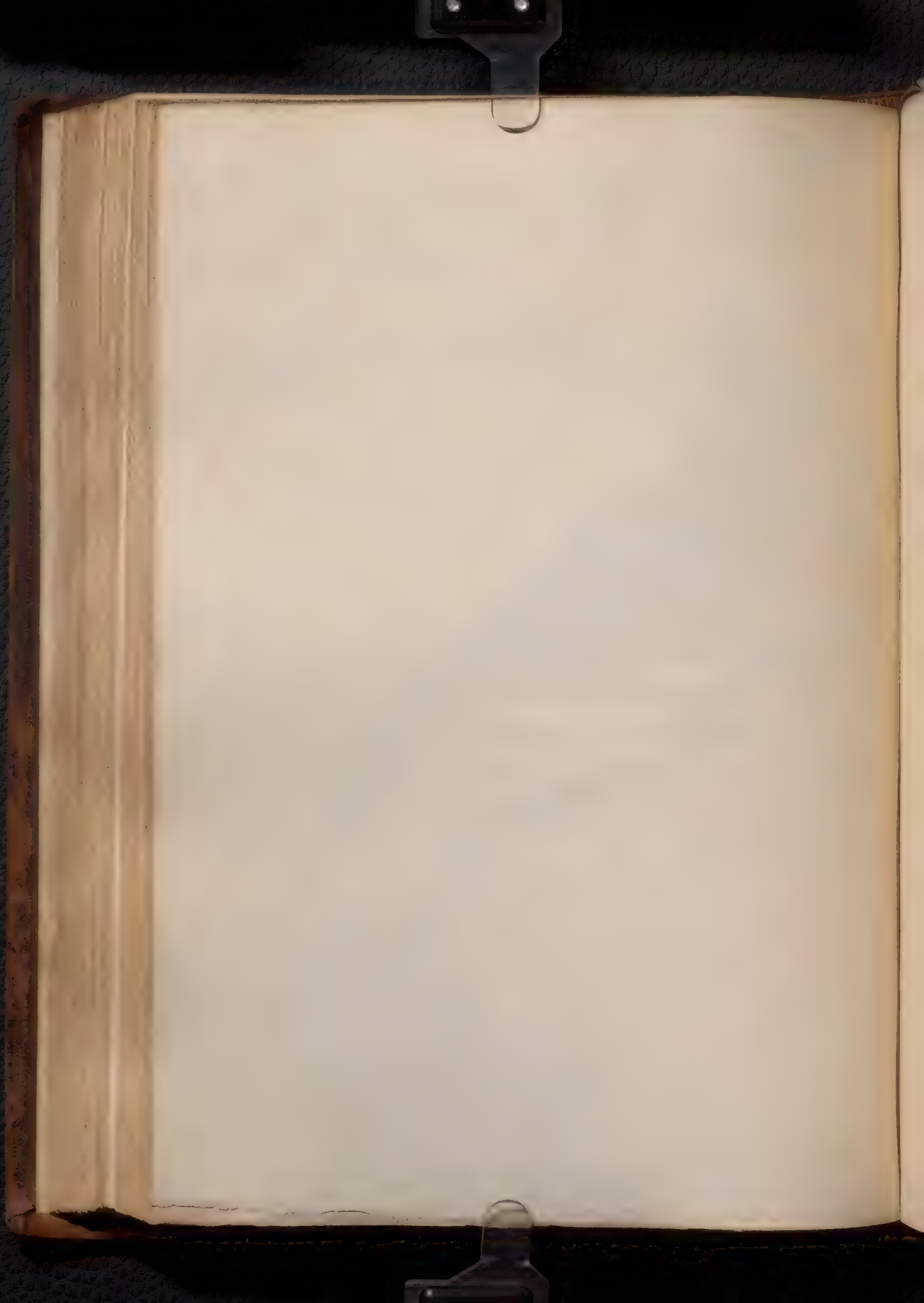


Seria Cardinalis

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 299

Cardinal Crake

The bird here figured is a native of the warmer parts of North America, from whence it was imported soon after the first discovery of that continent and from the glowing splendor of its color, and the extraordinary powers of its note, soon became a distinguished favorite in Europe. It is even by some considered as scarce superior to the Nightingale. It is a bird of a lively nature, and possesses a considerable degree of docility.





London, by the way of the
River Thames

to the Westward

of the City of London
and the County of Middlesex
in the Parish of St. Martin
in the Ward of Finsbury

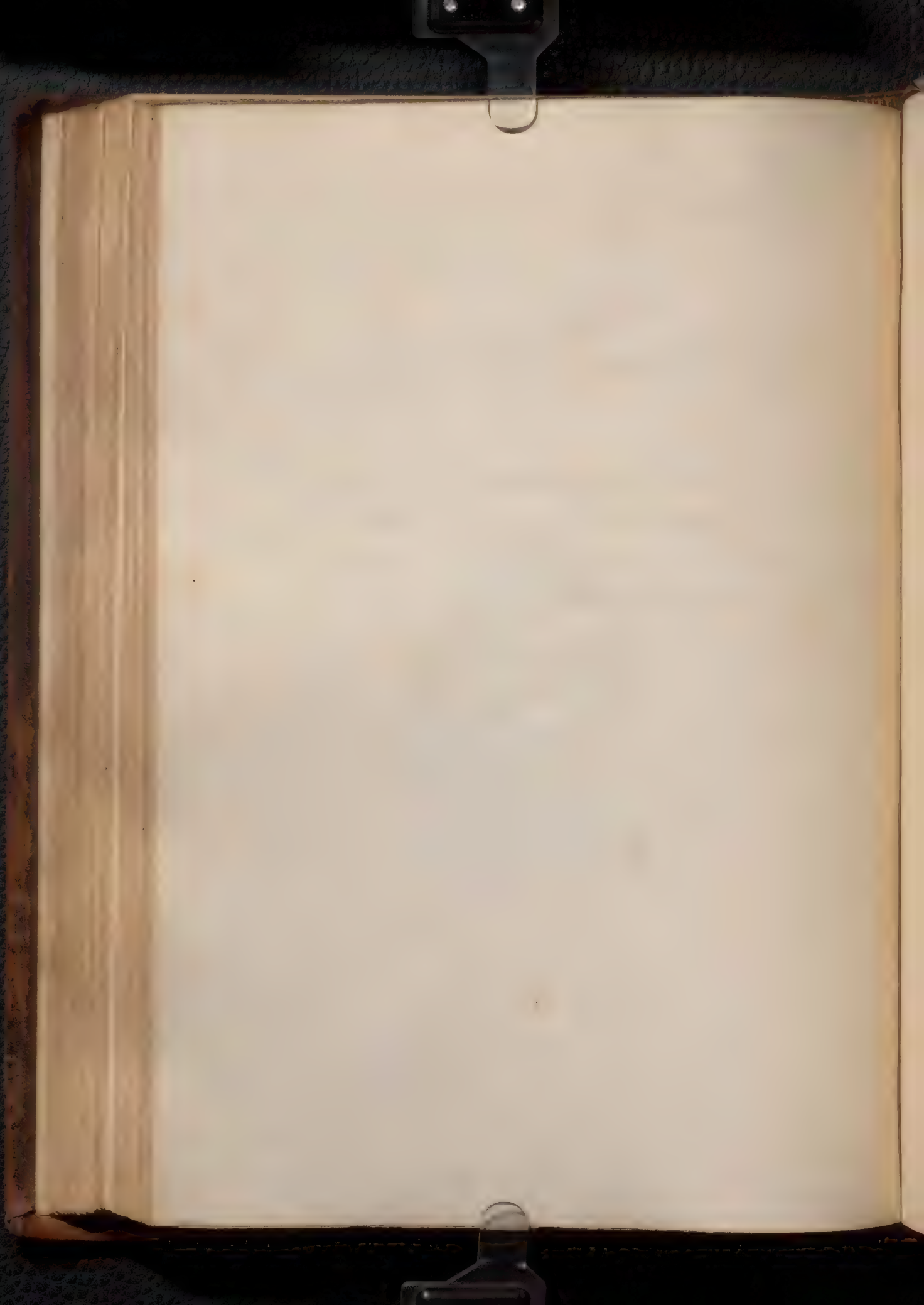


Medusa Infundibulum

Ann. Syst. Nat. p. 1324.

Summer Medusa

*These animals are frequently seen about the western
islands of Jamaica: they seldom exceed three inches
and a half in length, or two and a half in the lar-
gest transverse diameter.*







Madrepora, Ramaea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1272

Cinnamon Madrepore

The genus *Madrepore* is by far the most numerous of all the Corals, and the species differ most widely from each other in their habit or general appearance.

Some are of globular form, with the surface thickly set with round radiated or star shaped impressions, others are undulated with serpentine channels in the manner of a labyrinth, some are of a flat expanded form, and decorated either with starry impressions or with undulations in the manner of the gorgonian coral.

Amongst the branched *Madrepores* the species here figured is one of the largest, and is found near of the height of nearly two feet. It is a native of the East Indies.



Popular Myopia

Myopia

is m.

Refracted & Refracting



Papilio Mysses

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 18

Mysses or the Radiated Butterfly

This is an insect of uncommon beauty the wings are
of the deepest velvet black, while the middle part of
each is possessed by a very narrow band of the most ex-
alted blue that can possibly be conceived.

It is an *Asiatic* Insect.



Chardon, Tiquerville

Double barrel

Chardon

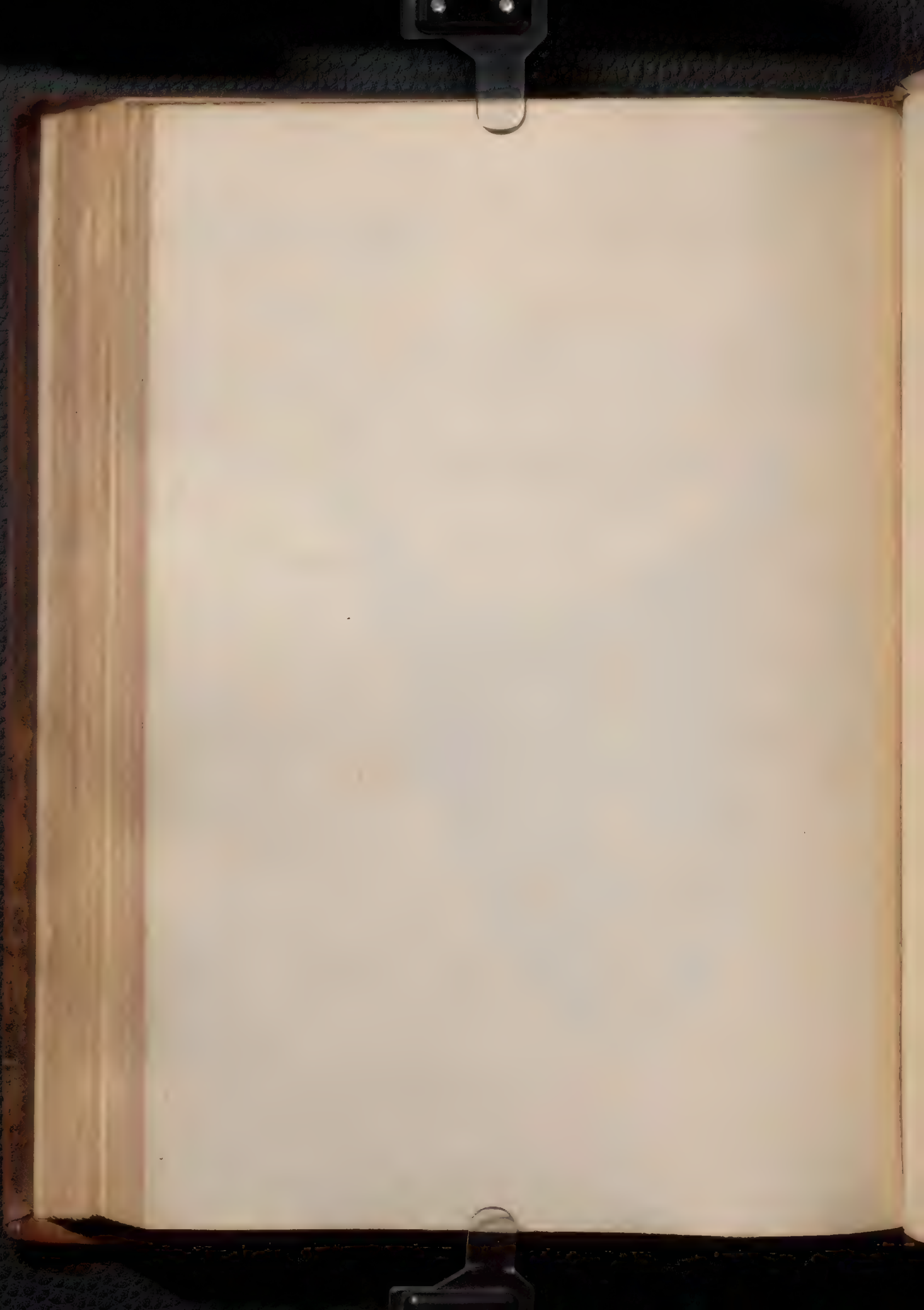


Chaetodon squamule^{mus}

Cat. Fish. p. 31. & 31

*Double Sealed
Chaetodon*

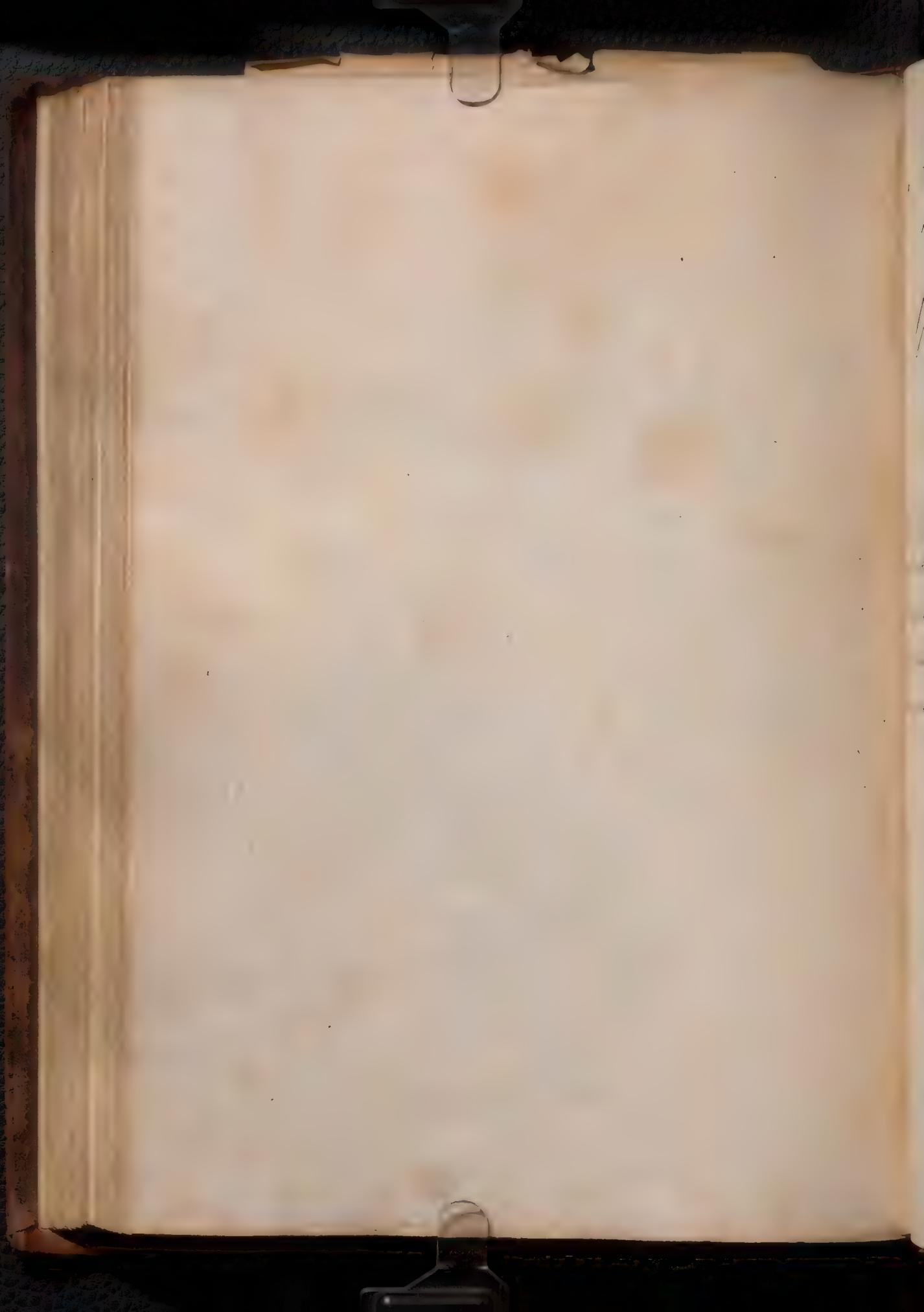
*This beautiful fish is not uncommon about the coasts
of America and the West Indian Islands. It is remarkable
for the very singular appearance of its scales; which are
each coated over with much smaller ones, a particularity
alone sufficient to distinguish this species from almost
all others.*







London: Published July 25th 1798 by F. & J. Vindoe, No. 42, Abchurch Lane.

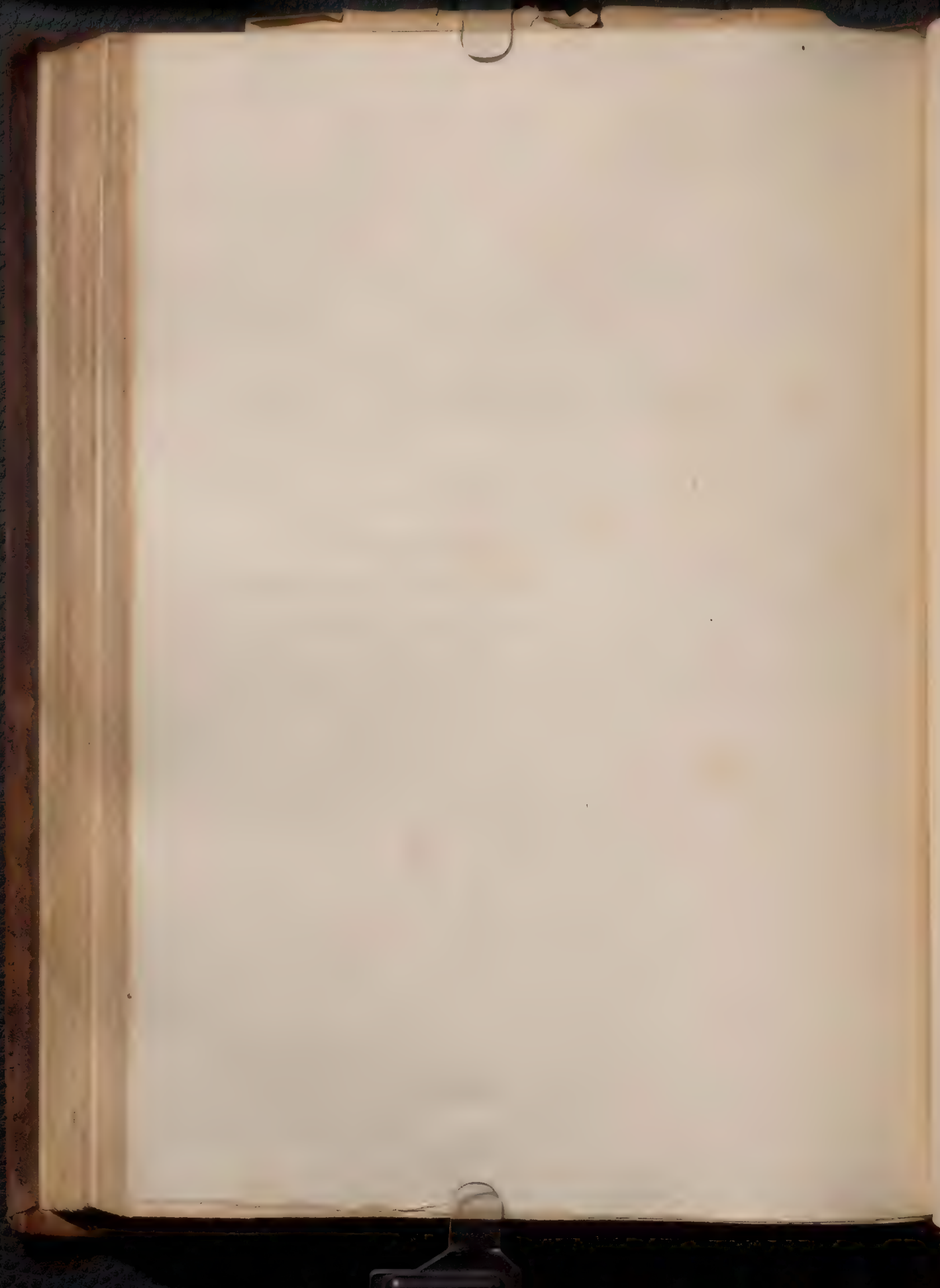


Tyrus Aureola

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 338

The Red and Black Manakin.

The Tyrus Aureola varies much; being some times seen with the head and breast of a rich scarlet, at other times of a gold yellow. It is an inhabitant of the hotter parts of America, and is principally found in Guyenne. The plate represents it in its natural size.







Cheetodon Ennecladus or, Rostratus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 462

The Sacudator or Shooting Fish

The fish here represented in its natural size, is a native of India, where it inhabits rivers, especially where the water from its source to the sea, is a little brackish. It is remarkable for the very extraordinary manner in which it takes its prey. It principally feeds on flies and other insects which hover over the waters, when it observes one of these in its passage, it shoots against it from its buccal snout a drop of water, with so much force, and with so sure an aim, as generally to lay it dead on the surface. In the same manner it shoots at such insects as happen to be sitting on the tops of plants and other projecting objects near the banks. In shooting at a sitting insect it commonly approaches to the distance of from six to four feet before it explodes the water.



My dear Sir

The
Buckley

Yours truly

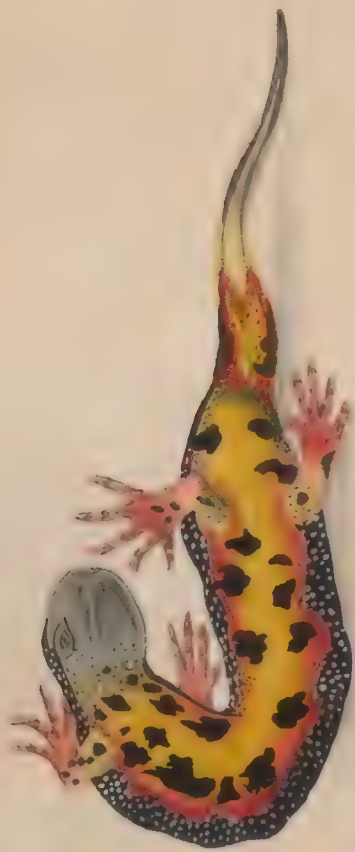


Papilio, &c

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 711.

*The
Peacock Butterfly.
Flight Diurnal*

*The caterpillar or larva of this most beautiful butterfly
feeds on nettles, and commonly changes into a chrysalis
in July; hanging by the tail, as expressed in the plate.
The Fly appears in the beginning of August.*





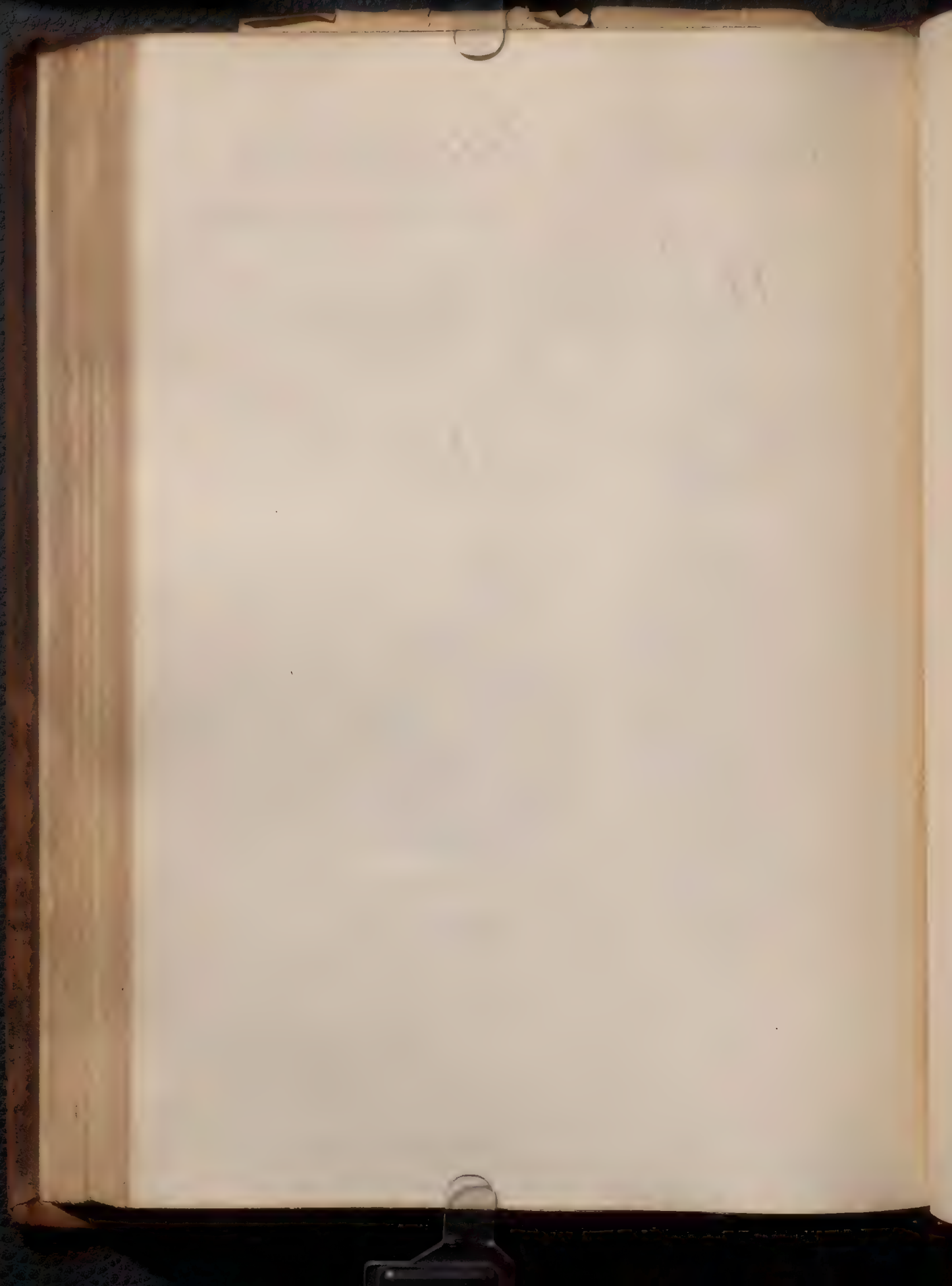
Sacerta Palustris

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359

Warted Newt

or
Water Newt

The *Sacerta Palustris* is a species somewhat less common than the *Sacerta aquatica*, which occurs in almost every stagnant water: it is also of a superior size being sometimes found considerably larger than the specimens here represented and is more with in waters of warmer and colder climates than the other. It may be observed towards the evening, in damp situations near the margins of ponds, as well as under hedges and other shady places.





Walter Longworth

Longworth, Walter



Mantis Gongyloides

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 699

Long Breasted Mantis

The Mantis *Gongyloides* is an insect of so singular an appearance, that it seems at first view, as if formed by a caprice of nature, and appears to be incommoded by the strange and uncouth disproportion of its limbs, and the awkwardness of its form. All these seeming incongruities, however, are in reality, calculated for the natural habits and modes of life to which the animal is destined, and instead of proving a disadvantage to it, are on the contrary the powerful means of its support. Like the rest of its congeners, it is of a predaceous nature; and the great length of its fore-legs enables it readily to seize and manure the smaller insects on which it feeds; while its color and the leaf-like appearance of its wings, make it less easily distinguished amongst the vegetables in which it resides, and thus gives it the advantage of obtaining its prey the more readily. It is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa.



John Campbell

Contract to marry

between the said John Campbell and
the said Mary Campbell
in the County of ... State of ...

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ... 18...



Certhia Cardinalis

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 748

Cardinal Creeper

This bird may be numbered amongst the smallest of its genus, the figure representing it of its natural size. It is supposed to be a native of some of the Southern Islands, but its particular history seems to be unknown.



Madame de la Roche

Paris le 10 Mars 1780

Monsieur

Cher Monsieur

Je vous envoie ci-joint le
livre que vous m'avez demandé
par votre lettre du 20. J'espère
qu'il vous sera utile. Je vous prie
de m'en faire part. Je suis
avec respect, Monsieur, votre
très humble serviteur



Phalaena Luna

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 800

Luna

Flight mostly nocturnal

The *Phalaena Luna* is an insect of unusual elegance. The wings are of a beautiful pea-green; the upper edge of the superior pair marked by a band of purplish-brown; the lower ones are terminated by a pair of lengthened processes or tails, and in the middle of each wing is a transparent spot, resembling an eye. It is a native of North America, and is found in many parts of the United British States.

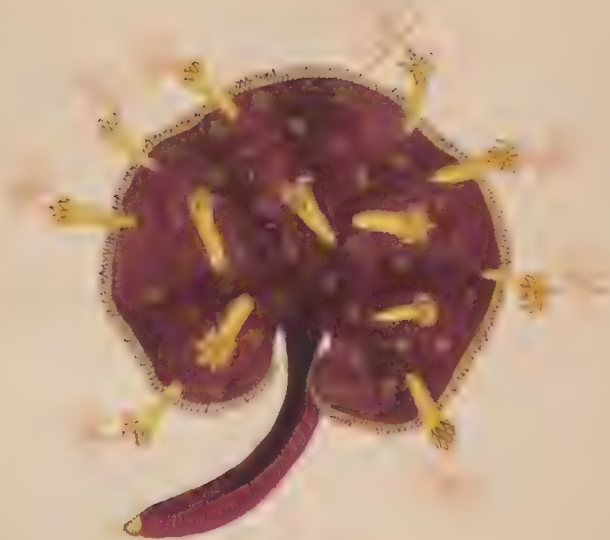


Exposition Universelle
de
Paris 1889



Stylephorus Chordatus
the
Chordated Stylephorus

This only specimen yet known in Europe was
taken near a cluster of small Islands not far from
the Coast of Cuba, and is preserved in the Leve-
more Museum.



Memorandum

The Mayor & Aldermen
of the City of London

Sheweth that the Mayor & Aldermen
of the City of London have received
from the Honble the Lords of the
Council in Privy the following
Order

That the Mayor & Aldermen
do cause to be printed and
distributed among the
Commons of the City of London
the following Order



Pennatulula Remiformis

Shaw and Girdle

The Kidney Shaped Pennatulula

This most beautiful Pennatulula is to be ranked amongst those species which rise in point of habit from the major part of the genus. It consists of an expanded, kidney-shaped, flattened body, rising from a short worm like stem, and covered on the upper surface with numerous tubular orifices, through which are exerted at pleasure the tentacula or polypiformed limbs of the animal. It is a native of the West Indian Islands, where it is not uncommon.



Wm. R. Bennett

Genl. Marshall
Belmont N. H.



Buceros Rhinoceros

Lin. Syst. Nat. 12. 133

The Great Hornbill or Rhinoceros Bird

The genus to which this bird belongs, is above all others distinguished by the extraordinary structure of the beak, which at first view has rather the appearance of some enormous deformity, than of a natural production. This bird is not much inferior in size to a Turkey. It is a native of the East Indies, and is often found in Sumatra and Java, and the Philippine Islands.



Handwritten title or header, possibly "The History of the..."

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be several paragraphs of handwritten text.]



Physeter Macrocephalus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 107

The *Spermaceti* Whale ^{now represented} is the largest of its genus, and one of the most interesting of the whole tribe, affording not only the well known concrete called *Spermaceti*, but also the valuable substance known by the name of *Amberegrease*. This species is of an appearance still more uncouth than the great Northern Whale the Head being of an enormous magnitude in proportion to the Body; the upper jaw is destitute of teeth, in the lower they are very numerous and are rec'd when the mouth is closed into corresponding cavities in the upper. The substance called *Spermaceti* is contained in peculiar cavities or bony cells in the head, and when recent is nearly liquid, but soon concretes on exposure to air. *Amberegrease* is (what perhaps few who are admirers of that perfume would easily imagine) nothing more than the excrement of the animal in a diseased state. This specimen of Whale like others is sometimes cast by tempests on the European Coasts, and has been seen on our own in the last Century, a very large one was stranded on the Coast of Norfolk which is particularly commemorated by J.^r Thos^s Brown who seems to have been willing to have discovered *Amberegrease* in it, but was rebell'd by the intolerable Fœtor of the Animal which had lain several days in a state of putrefaction.



Theresa Cooper

Theresa Cooper



Phalaena Erycina

Lin. Sp. Nat. p. 909

Erycina

Flight nocturnal.

If this insect be really the *Phalaena Hesperus* of Linnæus, which I am greatly inclined to doubt, it seems surprising that he should have conceived it so nearly allied to the *Phalaena Atlas*, as scarce to admit of a specific separation. To the *Phalaena Atlas* it indeed bears a general resemblance, but is an insect of still greater elegance and beauty than that magnificent species: in order therefore, to prevent as much as possible, all confusion on the subject, I have affixed a new name, which will at once sufficiently distinguish it from the former, and at the same time will serve in some measure to express the superior elegance of the animal itself.



Baron. Major

John. M. M. M.

John. M. M. M.

John. M. M. M.

John. M. M. M.

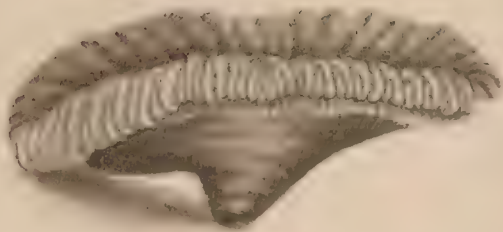


Tarus Major

Sim. Syst. Nat. 2310

Great Titmouse

The Tarus Major is the largest of the British Tarsi and from the liveliness of its colors, makes a more conspicuous appearance than many other of the English small birds. It is extremely frequent in orchards and gardens, and like the blue titmouse is considered as injurious to fruit trees, by destroying the young buds. It feeds however principally on insects.



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Handwritten text, likely a title or heading, possibly "Handwritten - the original"

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of multiple lines of cursive script, mostly illegible due to fading and blurring.



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Mudrepore, Tringites

Ann. Syst. Nat. p. 1272

Mushroom, Mudrepore

Before that spirit of enquiry which characterizes the modern cultivators of natural history began to diffuse itself in Europe, innumerable errors were committed in the histories both of animals and vegetables, while the general neglect with which the major part of mankind regarded subjects of this nature, still increased the difficulty of obtaining proper specimens and descriptions of several of the most curious and interesting productions of nature. The root of a species of fern, not uncommon in the Northern parts of Asia, was supposed to partake of the nature of a quadruped, and was dignified by the title of the vegetable lamb. Some of the Locust tree with large green veiny wings were believed to be animated leaves; and there were not wanting those who were ready to receive the certainty of the locusts which fell from several trees in India and America becoming suddenly furnished with legs and wings, and soon after fluttering round the branches of the trees which gave them birth, while the coral which forms the subject of the present plate was regarded as a species of petrified mushroom. The animal forms this

this curious habitation by secreting a copious deposition
of calcareous matter from every part of its body, and the
furrows in the Madreporæ answer to so many sharp
radiated laminae of the creatures body. So tender is
this animal that it swinks to a mere pellicle when
exposed for some hours to the air, so that it is only
in the seawater that it can be viewed to advantage.
It is principally found on the coasts of the East In-
dies.



William Cowper

Robert Cowper



Certhia Coccinea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 184

Scarlet Creeper

The Scarlet Creeper is a native of the Sandwich Islands, where it is extremely numerous.



27
Charles Thompson
of the
Herald
of the



Squalus Torpedo

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 397

Hammer Headed
Shark

This fish is readily distinguished from all others by the strange and uncouth shape of its head. It sometimes grows to the length of six feet, and is principally seen in the Mediterranean.



Scopus. Hic

Specimen. Scopus



Scorpio, Afer

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1037

African Scorpion

Scorpions may be considered as the most malignant and poisonous of all known insects. It is true that the effect of their sting will differ greatly according to the different circumstance of the constitution of the person receiving the wound, as well as of the state of the animal itself, and the degree of violence with which the wound is inflicted. It is also to be remembered that the common European Scorpion is not in general of so terrible a nature as is commonly supposed, and is but rarely that any bad consequence happens from its sting. But the large Scorpions of Africa, such as here represented may well be supposed capable of inflicting a wound of the most severe pungency and of the most dreadful malignity. It grows to a very large size, specimens being sometimes seen which far exceed in size the figure here represented.

Fig. 2. The pectinated parts or corns.



Anna. Linnelata

Orchid. Marubium



Pipra Punctata

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 338

Speckled Manakin

Of this bird, which is fully described by its specific character, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is a new species; having been lately received from New Holland, but unaccompanied by any particulars relative to its manner of life.



Journal of the

the Bealch

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Lacerta Basiliscus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359

The Basilisk

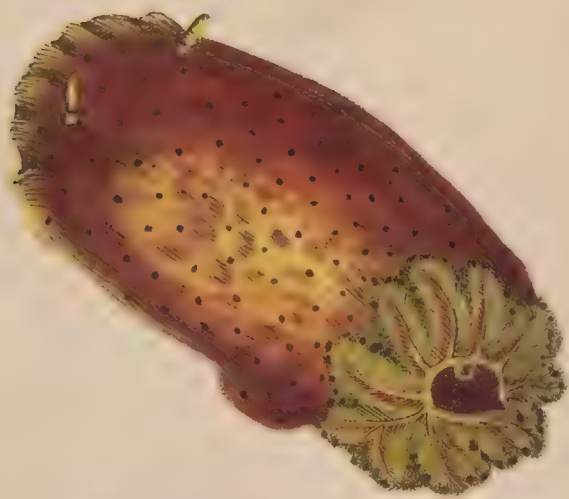
The Basilisk of the ancients, supposed to be the most malignant of all poisonous animals, and of which the very aspect was said to be fatal is a fabulous existence, to be found only in the representation of painters and poets, without citing other descriptions, it may be sufficient to quote that of Lucan, who with true poetic licence, represents the Basilisk exerting his terrific glance in the burning deserts of Africa, and obliging the rest of the poisonous tribe to preserve an humble distance.

But fiercely burning thro' the sultry air,
The Basilisk exerts his deathful glare:
At distance bids each vulgar pest remain,
And reigns sole monarch of his sultry plain.

But the animal known in modern natural history by this name is a genus of Lizard of a very singular shape, and which is particularly distinguished by a long and broad wing like process continued along the whole length of the back, and to a very considerable

rather distance on the upper part of the tail, and
permeated at certain distances with internal radii
analogous to those in the fins of fish. Notwith-
standing its formidable appearance the Basilisk
is a perfectly harmless animal, and like many
other of the lizard tribe resides principally amongst
trees, where it feeds on insects &c. It is a native of
South America.

Its length is about a foot and half.



Wm. W. W.

The Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.

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Wm. W. W.

Wm. W. W.



Doris, Argo

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1083

The Seamon Doris

The animals of this genus are greatly allied to those of the genus *Limax*, but are entirely marine. The species of *Doris* are numerous. The largest as well as the most elegant of the European kinds is that figured on the annexed plate. In color it varies much being sometimes of a yellow more or less deep, and sometimes of a bright orange or even scarlet.

It is not unfrequently found on several parts of the coasts of Britain.





Rev.

London. Published by J. G. & J. P. V. 1815.

Thos. & Merce

The Lefter
Robert Woodpecker

Picus Minor

Sim. Syst. p. 173

The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker

The beautiful species of Woodpecker here figured in its natural size, is the smallest of the genus which our own country produces, or even the rest of Europe. Some exotic species are, however still smaller. It is numbered amongst the rarer English birds.

The Female wants the rich crimson which ornaments the head of the Male.



Memorandum

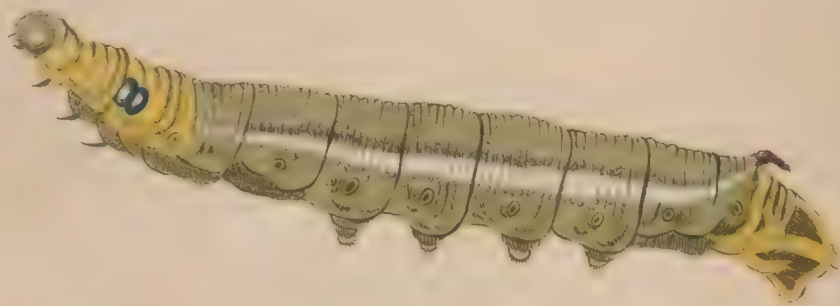
Wm. H. H. H. H.

Scarabaeus Midas

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 5. 1

The Midas Beetle

In the Beetle tribe we are presented with a wonderful, and, as it were, almost capricious diversity of form. Every variation of form and process that imagination can conceive being exemplified in the different species of this extensive genus; and if their size approached to that of the larger animals, even the monsters of romance would be exceeded by the realities of nature. Amongst the rarest, as well as the most singular species, may be reckoned the Beetle here represented, which is a native of America, and particularly of South America. A very fine specimen is to be found in the American Museum.



John W. ...

Thomas ...

...

...



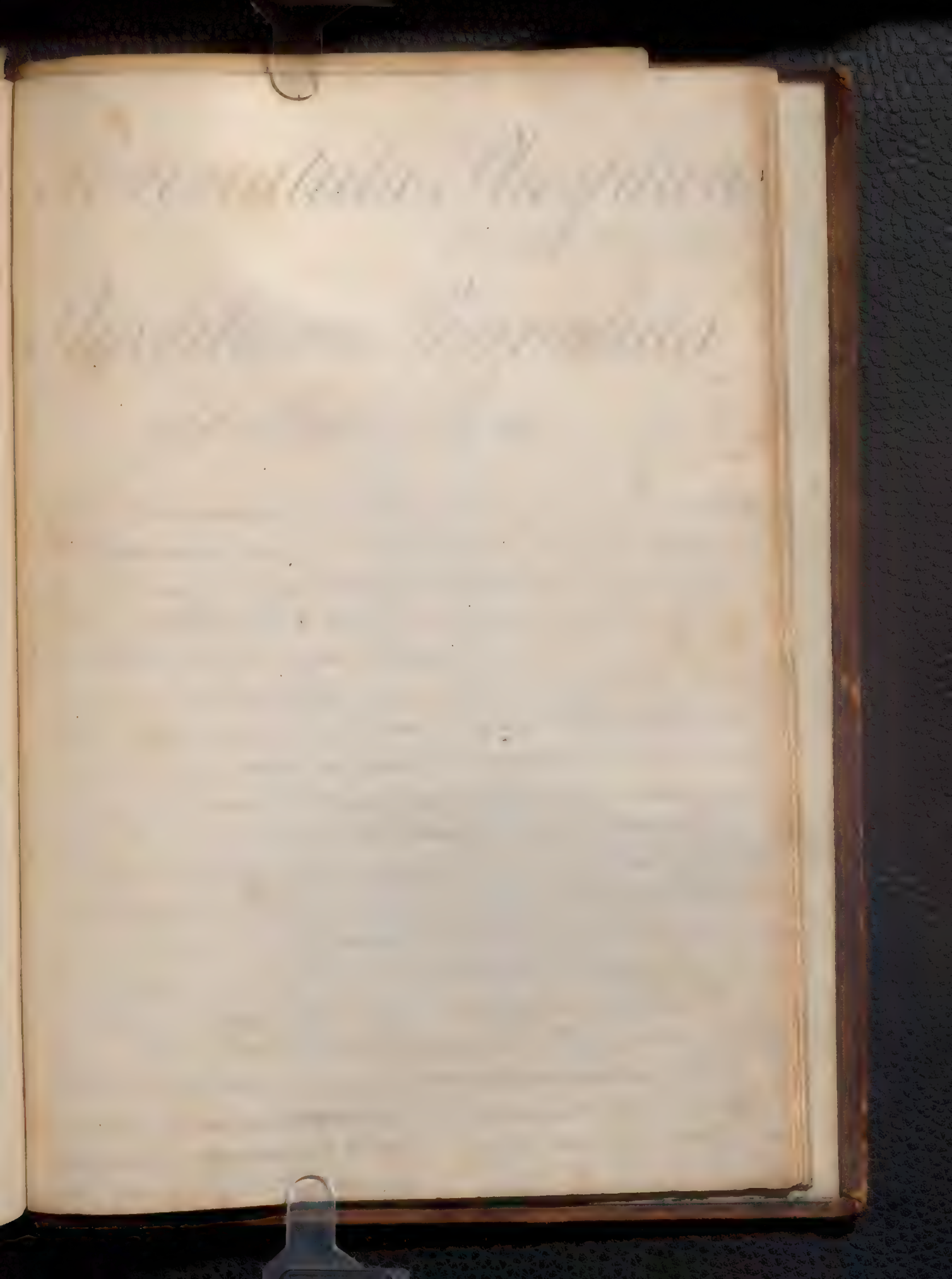
Sphinx. Verii

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 2371

The Cleander Sphinx

This is unquestionably one of the most beautiful of the European insects, It is found in several parts of Italy and Germany, but more frequently in the former, the caterpillars feed on the leaves of the rose flowered Cleander those who are conversant in the insect part of natural history will easily perceive that the annexed plate is copied from the spirited and beautiful figures of the admirable Reaumur, whose representations I believe, will not easily be surpassed by the attempts of any succeeding Artist.







Sennatulula Phosphorea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1321

Phosphoric Sennatulula or Sea Pen

The *Sennatulula* or Sea Pens form a genus of locomotive Zoophytes, and swim in the manner of a fish. They are in general of a very beautiful appearance. The species here exhibited is the most common; it is found in considerable plenty on the British coasts, and is drawn up in numbers adhering to the baits of fishermen's lines. The animal consists of a somewhat flattened stem or body, which is furnished with an internal bone, and dilates into an expanded part consisting of a great many pinnæ or lateral branches, which are divided on their inner edges into a number of tubular processes, through each of which is protruded a part of the animal, resembling in form a hydra, or polype; the whole animal therefore may be considered as a very compound or ramified hydra, or polype. This curious animal emits a very strong phosphoric light, and is even so luminous that it is no uncommon circumstance for the fishermen to see the fish which happen to be swimming near it, merely by the light of the *Sennatulula*.





Scarabaeus Hercules

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 541

Hercules Beetle

This insect, from the remarkable size of all its parts, affords an admirable example of the characters of the genus to which it belongs. It varies much in size, and it may even be much doubted whether some of the smaller specimens have not been regarded as distinct species: it is a native of the warmer parts of America.







1

1731/4

1731

1731

1731



Tamagra Brasilia

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 314

Brasilian Tanager

*This highly elegant species is a native of South
America, and is principally found in Brazil.
The plate represents it in its natural size.*





Rana arborea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 354

The Tree Frog

The beautiful little species of frog here represented is not uncommon in many parts of Europe and Russia Germany, &c. but is not found in England. It inhabits amongst the foliage of trees, and generally adheres to the under side of the leaves, the structure of the feet being finely adapted for this power; each toe terminated in an orbicular flattened process by means of which the animal can apply itself with perfect security to the smoothest surface. Like others of its genus it is first produced in the state of a tadpole; the females during the breeding season wearing the trousers and belaking themselves to the water, in order to deposit their spawn. The male during that period has a large inflated gular pouch or globe, which at other times is scarce ever visible.

